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MIDSUMMER.

Around this lovely valley rise
The purple hills of Paradise.

Oh, softly on yon banks of haze
Her rosy face the summer lays!

Becalmed along the azure sky,
The argosies of cloudland lie,
Whose shores, with many a shining rift,
Far off their pearl-white peaks uplift.

Through all the long midsummer day
The meadow sides are sweet with hay,
I seek the coolest sheltered seat,
Just where the field and forest meet—
Where grow the pine trees tall and bland,
The ancient oaks austere and grand,
And fringy roots and pebbles fret
The ripples of the rivulet.

I watch the mowers as they go
Through the tall grass a white-sleeved row;
With even strokes their scythes they swing,
In time their merry whetstones ring;
Behind the nimble youngsters run
And toss the thick swaths in the sun;
The cattle graze, while, warm and still,
Slopes the broad pasture, basks the hill,
And bright, when summer breezes break
The green wheat crinkles like a lake.

The butterfly and humble-bee
Come to the pleasant woods with me;
Quickly before me runs the quail,
The chickens skulk behind the rail,
High up the lone wood pigeon sits,
And the woodpecker pecks and flits,
Sweet woodland music sinks and swells,
The brooklet rings its tinkling bells,
The swarming insects drone and hum,
The partridge beats his throbbing drum,
The squirrel leaps among the boughs,
And chatters in the leafy house,
The oriole flashes by, and look!
Into the mirror of the brook,
Where the vain blue-bird trims his coat,
Two tiny feathers fall and float.

As silently, as tenderly,
The dawn of peace descends on me.
Oh, this is peace! I have no need
Of friend to talk, of book to read;
A dear Companion here abides;
Close to my thrilling heart He hides;
The holy silence is His voice;
I lie and listen, and rejoice.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

THE CAMPAIGN.

THE CANDIDATES CONTRASTED.

Who are Grant and Colfax---Seymour and Blair.

The Currency Question---The Right Treatment.

Gen. Palmer, of Illinois, on the Issue.

General Palmer, the Republican candidate of Illinois, made an able speech on the 22d instant, from which we quote the following:

Now, fellow-citizens, let us look for a moment—and in making up your mind as to what ought to be your vote it is important to understand it—at the character of these two men. Democratic speakers claim for Mr. Seymour the highest reputation for learning and statesmanship. If that claim can be supported by the facts, it deserves your most attentive consideration. Where is the evidence of it? Contrast these two men and let us see for ourselves, without regard to whatever may be said by politicians and partizans. Take the lives of the men, irrespective of the parties to which they belong, and let us see which has the strongest claim upon your confidence at the present.

At the beginning of the war, General Grant lived at Galena as a private citizen. He had been educated by the Government as a soldier. He understood that the rebellion could only be overthrown by arms. He had no doubt of the right of the Government to protect itself. He came down to Springfield and offered the sword, which had been conferred upon him by the bounty of his country, to its service. He accepted a proposition to do for a time whatever there was for him to do. He was for a time Adjutant General and mustering officer. He became the Colonel of a regiment; afterwards, Brigadier General; afterwards, Major General. Now, you have his views of the true policy at that time.

What was the course and theory of Mr. Seymour? He held that the Government had no right to compel—to coerce—the people of the South into submission to the authority of the Government. It is a fact that Mr. Seymour never did admit the power of the Federal Government to protect itself, but denied it habitually and systematically. Now, from these facts, then, as evidences of his political wisdom which man was the wisest; the man who believed that the Government had the power of self-defense and self-protection, or the man who believed that this glorious fabric, reared by the wisdom of the fathers, existed as the mere will of such bad men as might choose to overthrow it. That is the first contrast.

As the war progressed, men were required. Gen. Grant invoked reinforcements for himself, and for the army of the North. He recommended voluntary enlistments. He recommended the draft. He had no doubt about the power of the Government to draft men and compel them to fight for the protection of the Government which protected them.

How was it with Mr. Seymour? Mr. Seymour held that the draft was unconstitutional. He so declared. He held that the Government had no power to compel the involuntary service of the people, and that, if voluntary enlistment ceased, the Government must perish or must make terms with those who were in arms against it. Who was the wisest man there?

After some time, it was discovered that the policy of the war widened and deepened. It was discovered that the institution of slavery stood in the way and must be destroyed as a means of overthrowing the rebellion, and upon that the opinions of both these men are upon record. General Grant expressed his opinions, and he declared that slavery was standing in the way of the restoration of the Government—I read as printed. During the progress of the war, and even in advance of the statesmanship of Lincoln and his cabinet, General Grant foresaw the necessity of emancipation, not only as a means of suppressing the rebellion but as a means to the future peace to the country, and on the 30th of August, 1862, he addressed a letter to Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in these words:

VICKSBURG, MISS., August 30, 1862.

DEAR SIR: The people need not quarrel over the institution of slavery. What Vice President Stephens acknowledges as the corner-stone of the Confederacy is already knocked out. Slavery is already dead and cannot be resurrected. It would take a standing army to maintain slavery in the South if we were to make peace to-day. I never was an abolitionist—not even what could be called anti-slavery; but I try to judge fairly and honestly, and it became patent to my mind early in the rebellion, that the North and South could never live in peace with each other, as one nation, with slavery. I am anxious to see peace established. As anxious as I am for peace, I would not therefore be willing to see any settlement until this question is settled.

Just about the same time Horatio Seymour made a speech upon this and other subjects. He says: "If it is true that slavery must be abolished to save the Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from that Government which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms." This is the language of Seymour.

Lincoln declared after Grant, that if he could save the Union with slavery, he would save it; if he could save the Union by a partial destruction of slavery he would save it; but if necessary to the preservation of the Union, he would overthrow slavery altogether. And is there a patriotic man here, whatever might have been his feelings as to slavery, who does not feel to-day that the institution of slavery ought to have perished rather than that the Republic should be dissolved and broken up?

But Horatio Seymour says: If it is true, as Grant says; if it is true as Lincoln says; if it is true, as the great body of the American people state, that slavery must be abolished to save the Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from the Union. He says if the Union cannot be saved without slavery, then perish the Union! Let the South go! There is another contrast between the statesmanship and patriotism of these two men.

That is not all. As the war progressed, Gen. Grant insisted that there was but one way of terminating it—that there was but one way of saving the Union—and that way was to "fight it out on this line if it took him all summer." [Cheers.]

What was the opinion of Mr. Seymour? It was compromise, concession and supplication! Horatio Seymour, the nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency in 1868, was the President of the Democratic National Convention in 1864. I need not call up to your mind the resolution passed by that convention, that as the war had failed to restore the Union we must resort to negotiations. I need not call up, either, to the mind of those men who were then wearing the uniform of the country, what a thrill of sorrow that craven declaration carried in the army where it was read. [That's so! I was there!] The representatives of the great Democratic party of the country assembled at Chicago, and confessed that the nation had not the power to put down the rebellion! Confessed that the only hope of saving the Republic was to withdraw these men to the north side of the Ohio, and get down upon our knees and beg rebels to live with us again! Horatio Seymour was the President of that Convention. It spoke his sentiments. And that is another contrast. One says, this Union must be saved! Perish slavery! The other says. If the Union can't be saved without destroying slavery, perish the Union! The one says: We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer! [Yes, and all winter!] The other says: We can't put down the rebellion by force of arms; let us pray! [Prolonged cheers and laughter.]

In these contrasts you have the character of these two men and the character of their statesmanship, irrespective of all other considerations.

These Conventions nominated also candidates for the office of Vice President. I have spoken of Mr. Colfax. His history is before you. I will not speak unkindly of my friend, Frank Blair. I don't know whom I pity most, Frank Blair for being in company with these fellows, or them for being in company with him. [Laughter.]

My opinion is that if Frank gives their family as much trouble as he gave ours, they will get tired of him very soon. Restless, ambitious, impatient of restraint, he has gone into the Democratic party, and they have paid—or they have given him—what I should regard—what he regards—a very liberal reward. You recollect, you older men, at all events, recollect, that in old times there was, to us, in the language of Gov. Reynolds, an "individual" that led our Saviour up the mountain, and showed him the kingdoms of the world, offering to give them to him if he would fall down and worship him. The Democratic party have led poor Frank up on high [laughter], they have pointed out to him the Vice-Presidency; they have said, "Fall down and worship me and you shall have this!" And Frank has fallen down; but the chance to confer the Vice-Presidency upon him is about equal to that of their old grandfather in the other case. [Great applause and laughter.]

Well, these two opposing parties adopted platforms, and in contrasting Colfax and Blair I shall have occasion to speak of that of the Democratic party, in connection with General Blair, because he is the author of certain portions of it.

You will remember that after a number of days' labor, the Democratic party nominated Mr. Seymour. You will also remember that Pendleton, Hancock, Hendricks, Packer, English, Church, and others, were voted for in that Convention, and that after a long and patient struggle, by some sort of hocus-pocus, Horatio Seymour was discovered to be the choice of every member of the convention! It took a good many days, however, to arrive at that conclusion. And you also recollect that Frank Blair was chosen on the first ballot. Now, how do you explain that difference? Let us see—let us see what the difference is. These men were all put in nomination by their respective States. Frank Blair was put in nomination by Wm. C. Preston, of Kentucky—and you remember that he was a Brigadier General in the rebel army. His nomination was seconded by Reed. The call of States was continued for nominations for the Vice Presidency. Illinois—mark that Illinoisans—Illinois presented the name of John A. McClernand, a compeer—that is a man who lived at the same time!—a compeer of Clay and Webster. And I believe McClernand is like Clay and Webster in that respect. [Great applause.] He lived at the same time. He was the distinguished General of the late war, whose brain conceived the capture of Vicksburg. The whole credit of that achievement was given to a much inferior man! That inferior man was Grant [shouts of laughter], the great man is McClernand. An Illinois delegate said that. But that wouldn't do. Colonel McClernand rose to thank the convention, and asked the convention to withdraw his name. He had no ambition, except to assist in leading the country from the power which now binds it. The soldiers and sailors were not all for a sham hero—a creature of fortuitous circumstances. That means Grant. For McClernand always insisted that the Government made a great mistake in not giving him the command of those armies down there, and I believe the rebels thought so too. [Applause—"Of course they did."] And I have no doubt that if the rebels had the choice, as between Grant and McClernand, they would have all voted for McClernand as commander—just as they voted for Blair, as Vice President. [Applause.] To return—Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, made a few remarks, in which he said the nomination was due to the West, and presented the name of Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri. As a Southern soldier he had differed with Gen. Blair in the war, but he desired to say that the soldiers of the South extended their hands to the soldiers of the North as a token of amity and good will. A delegate from Alabama led off, saying—"I, as a rebel soldier of Alabama, take great pleasure in casting her vote for the gallant Union soldier, Gen. Frank Blair." Maryland sustained Blair. And when Tennessee was called Mr. Wilson introduced Napoleon Bonaparte Forrest—did you ever see him? ["Damn him." "I was there." "I know him."] He is a first-rate Democrat now. Since the war closed he has taken the benefit of the bankrupt law, and paid his debts in that way. ["He ought to have been shot."] He is now in full fellowship with the Democratic church, so there is no danger of his being hung for any of the murders committed by him during the war. And now, unless the old fellow with the tail and horns gets him, I don't see but he is safe. The mention of his name was greeted, the reporter says, with "great cheering." At the name of Napoleon Bonaparte Forrest, in that Democratic Convention, there was "great cheering." [Groans.]

I want to know, my fellow-citizens, if the loyal and true men of this country, if those who have met him in battle, if the widows and orphans of those who have been slain by the myrmidons of that infamous traitor ["that's it"], share in the joy exhibited in that convention at his condescending to present himself at a political assemblage in this free country? ["No, damn 'em!"] "Great cheering!" from the fact that Napoleon Bonaparte Forrest opened his mouth in a Democratic Convention! After he [Mr. Wilson] was done, Mr. Forrest rose, cast the vote for Blair, and thanked the convention for the courtesy and kindness extended by its members to the soldiers of the South.

Col. Ashbel Smith, of Texas, also seconded the nomination. Other rebels spoke, all voted, but that Democratic Convention took no ballot. Why? Because Frank Blair was the choice of the rebels in that convention, and Frank Blair had given them excellent reasons for preferring him. What were the reasons?

Just at the close of the war, good men of all parties, worn out with strife and bloodshed, eager for the restoration of peace and desirous that the country should again resume its career of prosperity, sought to bury all parties. They sought to re-establish these Governments on a Republican basis, believing that then the people themselves would be capable of taking care of themselves, and go forward in peace and quietness. But that did not meet the views of everybody. General Frank Blair wanted to be the Democratic nominee for President or Vice President. It was necessary that he should have some friends there, and on the 30th day of June, 1868, he addressed a letter to Colonel James O. Broadhead. Mark what he says now, those of you who have heard the Democratic patriots; heard them talk about the finances, and heard them talk about greenbacks—for of course you have heard them. They say they have got some patent way of paying the debt of the Government without money. O, yes; they had a patent way of putting down the rebellion without soldiers. These Democrats are wonderfully sharp men! They can put down a rebellion without a man, without a single soldier, and they tell you they can pay the National debt without money—that they have some sort of hocus-pocus by which "greenbacks" are to be made to serve the purpose. To that subject I will pay my respects, in a little while. They say that is the main question.

Frank Blair says: "The reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election." He then goes on to say: "I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us. Shall we submit to usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown? or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to either of these, with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies?"

He then says: "I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, as it is the one which embraces everything else." And now he proceeds to tell them what to do. He says: "There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these" (meaning the reconstruction acts) "null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, and allow the white people to reorganize their own governments." What is this? It is that the President shall declare all that has been done by Congress in the matter of reconstruction null and void. He proposes that the President shall employ the army to undo what has been done—that the army shall disperse these governments that he calls "carpet-bag governments"—that the army shall, if necessary, wage war upon these governments established under the authority of Congress, and that everything shall be undone—that these governments shall be formed down there by the "white people"—by which he means the "rebels." Now, he says that is the great question. He says he wants to go before the convention on that question. He did go before the convention and was nominated without opposition; and the Democratic Convention, in its platform, declares that these reconstruction acts are null and void. And, if the Democratic party carry out its pledges, and Seymour and Blair are elected, the army, according to Mr. Blair, is to be employed to undo what has been done. What does that mean? What does the employment of the army to disperse a government mean? Does it not mean war? Why did the rebels take him? Because by that act they laid the foundation of a revival of a civil war, and they accepted him with joy. I will not trouble you with reading them. The speech of every rebel speaker that I have seen, expresses his special approval of the action of the convention on the ground of his satisfaction with the nomination of Frank Blair.

My fellow-citizens, I tell you that Frank Blair was nominated because he is pledged to civil war, if civil war is necessary to overthrow these Governments established in the South under the authority of Congress. Well, that is that part of their platform. How is it with Gen. Grant? General Grant says that what the country needs is peace. Is not that true? Blair says the army must undo what has been done. General Grant says the country needs peace. I wish I had brought out with me the declarations of Toombs of Georgia. You have all heard of Toombs. He was a Senator from Georgia before the secession. He was in the rebel army a while during the war. He made a speech on the 8th of July at Atlanta, reviewing the nomination of Seymour and Blair. He tells the people there that General Grant says that he wants peace, but that he can have no peace. And all over the South from these men there is the same temper—these same passions summoned again into active life by the nomination of this ticket. * * * * *

The whole currency of this country, as you are aware, fellow-citizens, rests upon the public credit. You are aware that our circulation, our money, is made up now of Treasury notes and of the bills of those National Banks, and that the bills of those banks are payable in Treasury notes. You are furthermore aware that the bonds of the Government are the only security upon which the whole mass of circulation rests. You can see at once, then, that any act which tends to disturb the public credit, which should lower your bonds five, ten, or fifteen cents in the market, strikes at the value of every dollar's worth of property within the entire limit of the United States. I will give you an example of what I mean.

Don't you recollect that at the beginning of the war the circulation of our State banks was secured by a deposit of State bonds? You also recollect that the rebellion impaired the credit of the State bonds, and that those State banks disappeared like the mists of the morning. A slight depreciation in the value of the securities blew up the whole system of the banks then in force in the State. Anything which affects the public credit, therefore strikes, as I have just said, at the value of every dollar's worth of property within the limits of the whole country. Now you see, at once, that it is a very delicate matter to interfere, to be tinkering with the finances. What then shall we do? How shall we dispose of our debt? How do you dispose of your own debts, when you have them to pay? Do you go to work to pay them by issuing notes in exchange for notes? Why, if you were to do that, the best plan would be to have your notes printed on buckskin so that they would last forever. No! You go to work and reduce your expenses to the smallest possible amount consistent with the successful prosecution of your business and the comfort of your family. That is the first thing to be done. You husband your resources. If you have a piece of land that was not under cultivation last year, and you have the force, you cultivate it this year. You increase your earnings, and as fast as you get your money you apply it to the payment of your debts. Now can you contrive any better way of paying the debt than the old fashioned way of paying individual debts? I tell you now, my fellow citizens, that that man or that politician who comes to you and tells you that he has devised some patent scheme for paying debts without money, means to cheat you, if he has not been cheated by somebody himself. Now, that is our method of paying this debt.

What next. This debt falls due within an average of about fourteen years. To pay that debt the country must be prosperous.

To be prosperous a country must have peace. We "propose," as General Grant says, that proposition—that the country shall be at peace; that these ten Southern States, seven of which now have Senators and Representatives in Congress, shall, without any disturbance or excitement or agitation, be allowed to restore their country to its former prosperity, that they may contribute their share to the payment of the public taxes. Whenever the people of the country, or the people of the world are assured of peace in this country, the national credit will be as good as gold.

We do not propose to adopt the Democratic idea at present of returning to specie payments. We hold that the business of the country will determine for itself the amount of currency required for its own want. We propose that the currency be kept, not expanded so as to be debased, and not contracted so as to produce bankruptcy throughout the country by a return to specie payment. We propose that the country shall be restored to prosperity by the restoration of the public credit. We will not appreciate the Treasury notes by reducing their quantity, but we will appreciate them by improving their value. That is the Republican method of accomplishing this thing. I will give you an example of how it will work. To-day the bonds of the Yankee State of Massachusetts, about which our Democratic friends talk so much, bearing four per cent. interest, sell for more money on the stock-boards than the six per cent. bonds of the United States. How do you account for that? We know that six per cent. is better than four per cent., and that the guarantee of all the States is better than the credit of one. Why is it that Massachusetts borrows all the money she wants at four per cent. on the dollar, and that her bonds are worth more upon the market than the bonds of the Federal Government? Simply because the people who buy them know that the State of Massachusetts will pay her debts; and the only thing which prevents the people from believing that the Government of the United States will pay its debts, is because we have all the Democratic party, under the suggestion of Frank Blair, threatening further disturbances and civil war and strife. As long as you reward these mean disturbers with elections and honors, just so long will you be compelled to pay six per cent. or more on your borrowed money. Your bonds now sell upon the markets for less than seventy cents upon the dollar. Why? It is because of these rebels down South, and because the foreign nations are not sure they mean to submit to the acts of Congress. It is because the Democratic party declares these acts of Congress unconstitutional and void. It is because the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency says that the President must make the army undo what it has done. It is because we cannot give to the world any guarantee of the future peace of the country. It is because pestiferous politicians are allowed to talk about repudiation, about short methods of paying debts without money. That is the reason you cannot borrow money at low rates, and you will be driven in the end, my fellow citizens, either to the payment of enormous interest, or you will be driven to repudiation by this miserable, dishonest policy. As regards this so-called Pendleton policy, there is no Pendleton policy. It is a cheat. Pendleton says to Seymour, "You tickle me, and I'll tickle you. You talk hard money to the bondholders down East, and I will talk repudiation to the Democracy out West. I have great confidence in you, and you have confidence in me, and when we get the nominations, these men in New York can talk about the honesty of the Democratic party, and these fellows at the West can talk about the patent method of paying debts by issuing painted rags in order to discharge them!"

That is all there is of it;—a mere political trick—a mere attempt to cheat somebody, and afford these orators some means of making speeches. That is the whole aim and drift of the Democratic platform.

Now I will get back again to what I understand to be the honest policy about this thing. The moment the country is assured of peace, before these bonds become due, these republican governments down South will be in full force and prosperity. The public credit will be at par. The greenbacks will be at par. Issues will be made sufficient to meet the wants of the country. There will be no difference between gold and the currency of the country. The Democrat says—one currency for the bondholder and everybody else. Now Pendleton says he is in favor of paying one set of bonds in gold. And so, if there is one currency, he is in favor of paying all in gold.

General Grant's Offer of his Services in 1861—Letter from Senator Yates.

The following letter from Senator Yates, of Illinois, was written in reply to one asking for the information it contains:

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 6th inst., inquiring whether the report is true that "General Grant begged me for a commission in the army while I was Governor of Illinois." I answer no. At the commencement of the war he came to me and modestly offered his services in whatever capacity he could be useful. He rendered important aid in the Governor's and Adjutant General's offices, and places of military rendezvous in the State. While he was absent on a visit in Kentucky, I offered him by telegraph the appointment of Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. He did not ask the appointment, and I have reason to believe that he knew nothing of my intention of tendering it until he received my dispatch, nor did he expect it. I never saw anything in General Grant before his appointment nor since that looked like begging me or any person for office. He has none of the ways of the professional office seeker, and his whole history shows place seeking him rather than him seeking place. When he called upon me he seemed to feel that he owed to the Government which had given him a military education the benefit of the knowledge, and that in the hour of her peril he should not be choice in the place assigned him in the service. I am sure he was moved by the most unselfish patriotism. Inclosed herewith, please find a copy of a speech delivered by me in the Senate on the bill to revive the grade of General of the Army, which details at greater length than is suitable to a short letter, the history of his first engaging in the military service in 1861, and of his connection with the raising of troops in Illinois; also, my views of the character and service of the great General, who, at the head of our brave boys in blue, crushed the rebellion, crowned our arms with victory, and saved the life of the nation. Yours, very truly,

RICHARD YATES.

The Pope's Bull.

The Pope in his Bull of Convocation, in one part, thus states his troubles: "It is already known and manifest to all how horrible a tempest now agitates the church, and what grievous ills afflict civil society. The Catholic Church, her salutary doctrine, her venerated power, and the supreme authority of this Apostolic See, are opposed and set at naught by the bitter enemies of God and man. All sacred things are contemned, ecclesiastical property is plundered, bishops and honored men attached to the Divine ministry and men distinguished for their Catholic sentiments are troubled in every way, and religious families suppressed. Impious books of every kind, pestilent journals, and multitudinous and most pernicious sects are spread abroad on all sides. The education of the unhappy young is nearly everywhere withdrawn from the clergy, and, what is worse, is in many places confided to masters of impiety and error. Thus, to our poignant grief, and that of all good men, and with mischief to souls that can never be sufficiently deplored, impiety and corruption of manners have everywhere propagated themselves; and there prevails an unbridled license, and a contagion of depraved opinions of all kinds, and of all vices and immoralities, and so great a violation of divine and human laws that not only our most holy religion, but human society also, is thereby miserably disturbed and afflicted. In the heavy accumulation of calamities whereby our heart is thus oppressed, the supreme pastoral charge confided to us requires that we should ever increasingly exert our strength to repair the ruin of the Church, to heal the souls of the Lord's flock, and to repel the assaults and fatal attempts of those who strive to uproot from their foundation, if that were possible, both the Church and civil society."

The First and Last of the Pendleton Escort.

[From the Hartford Post.]

Mr. Pendleton cannot complain that his name was dropped suddenly. It was the most gradual dropping possible. It was dropped syllable and letter by letter. For instance—the Escort came in early in the week, with a loud, distinct, and clearly pronounced, "Hurrah for Pendleton." The halls and corridors of the hotels, the lobbies of Tammany, and the bar-rooms of the metropolis were full of it. In a night or two it changed. Through the clink of glasses the sound came "'Rah f'r Pendl'un." A little later, legs became uncertain, and voices husky, and the cry was, "'Rah f'r Pen'lum." Then collars wilted, greenback badges began to disappear—the defiant tone grew softer—and thicker, as the sound gurgled up from full hearts and stomachs, "'Ray f' Pe'n'l'n." And at last, one melting morning, just at dawn of day, policeman 999 found clinging to a lamp-post near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a dilapidated patriot, appareled in a mildewed linen duster and a half greenback badge who, to all inquires, made the sole reply, "(Hic) 'Ray f—(hic)—P'l'l'n!" It was the last of the Escort.

GREENBACKS.

Pendleton Brands them with the Mark of Cain.

The Poor to be Ruined and Widows and Orphans Beggared.

National Bankruptcy and Repudiation the Result of a New Issue of Greenbacks.

Seymour Denounces Them—His Picture of an Attempt to Buy a Dinner with Greenbacks Issued According to the Modern Plan.

The Chicago Times Decribes the Impossibility of Buying Whisky with Greenbacks Issued by the Ream.

When the bill making greenbacks a legal tender was pending, Mr. George H. Pendleton made a speech denying the constitutional power of Congress to issue a note not bearing interest; also denying the constitutional power to compel any person to accept any such note, or anything else than silver and gold coin, in payment of debts, bonds or mortgages, public or private. He insisted that the issue of these greenbacks was, in the language of the Democratic platform, "unconstitutional, and therefore void."

Having exhausted his rhetoric in pointing out their illegality, he made an argument against the inexpediency of issuing them, and in so doing drew the following picture of the horrible effects of issuing $400,000,000 of greenbacks. Read it, and remember that the Democratic platform, as interpreted by Mr. Pendleton, is now seeking repudiation by insisting upon an additional issue of $1,700,000,000 of greenbacks. Pendleton said:

"I believe that this Government has reached a crisis in its history. I believe that it is approaching a period in the history of its legislation which may determine the question of its continuance. By wisdom it may overcome the evils of secession, by its great powers and resources it may be able to defend itself against those in arms against it; but I firmly believe that it cannot maintain itself against the shock of the accumulated and manifold dangers which follow inevitably closely in the wake of an illegal, unsound and depreciated Government paper currency.

"The gentleman from New York (Spalding) called them (legal tenders) 'demand notes.' They have been so called throughout the country. They do not bear a single characteristic of a demand note. There is no time, from the hour when they shall pass into the hands of the holder, when he can by their terms demand that they shall be redeemed. There is no time when the faith of the Government is pledged to their payment. The holder may present them and he is told that the time has not arrived at which, by the face of the bill, they are to be paid. They will inevitably depreciate. The wit of man *has never discovered a means by which paper currency can be kept at par value*, except by its speedy, cheap, certain convertibility into gold and silver. I need not cite gentlemen to history or authorities, unless on political economy, to prove it. Unless convertible, they *have* always depreciated; they always *will* depreciate; they *ought* to depreciate, because they are only valuable as the representatives of gold and silver; and if they are not convertible into that of which they are the representative, they must necessarily lose their value.

"You send these notes out into the world stamped with irredeemability. *You put on them the mark of Cain, and, like Cain, they will go forth to be vagabonds and fugitives on the earth.* What, then, will be the consequence?

"It requires no prophet to tell what will be their history.

"The currency will be expanded;
"Prices will be inflated;
"Fixed values will depreciate;
"Incomes will be diminished;
"The savings of the poor will vanish;
"The hoardings of the widow will melt away;
"Bonds, mortgages and notes, everything of fixed value, will lose their value;
"Everything of changeable value will be appreciated;
"The necessaries of life will rise in value;
"The Government will pay two-fold—certainly largely more than it ought—for everything it goes into the market to buy;
"Gold and silver will be driven out of the country.
"What then?
"The day of reckoning must come.
"Contraction will follow.
"Private ruin and *public bankruptcy*, either with or without REPUDIATION, will inevitably follow.

WHAT SEYMOUR THINKS OF THEM.

On the 26th of June, 1868, in his speech in New York, only four days before the Convention, Horatio Seymour thus described the effect of issuing any more greenbacks. He said:

"If, on the other hand, we debase the currency by unwise issues, we shall equally perplex business and destroy sober industry, and make all prices mere matters of gambling, tricks and chances. This will end as it did in the Southern Confederacy. At the outset the citizens of Richmond went to market with their money in their vest pockets, and brought back their dinners in their baskets; in the end they took their money in their baskets, and took home their dinners in their vest pockets."

THE CHICAGO TIMES DESCRIBES THEM.

About the same time the Chicago *Times*, in reviewing the various plans for paying the public debt, drew this graphic picture of the worthlessness of greenbacks under an increased issue. It said:

"The first group contains the Cincinnati plan (i. e., the Pendleton scheme.) The great feature of this scheme is what is called 'payment of the national debt in greenbacks.' It contemplates a new issue of greenbacks, equal in amount to the bonds which it is proposed to redeem. Over twelve hundred millions of five-twenty bonds will become redeemable before 1872. Five hundred millions are redeemable now. The way to pay them, according to this plan, is to set the printing presses in motion. So long as the rags and lampblack hold out, we will have no trouble in paying the bonds at maturity. When all have been *thus paid*, we shall have added to our paper money the trifling inflation of $1,600,000,000, making, all told, a circulating medium of $2,300,000,000. Then we shall have what are called 'good times,' 'splendid times.' Wheat and greenbacks will be exchanged bushel for bushel. A barrel of whisky will be sold for two barrels of legal tenders. Collectors of Government revenue will go about with wagons having lofty and capacious receptacles on them, like those used in handling charcoal, and will gather in the public taxes with pitchforks. To levy $5 in gold will require a one-horse load of greenbacks. But the Government bonds will be '*paid*.' The only question will now be how to pay the Government greenbacks. This is something the plan does not contemplate. Specie payments under it will be reached—*never!*"

These are three Democratic pictures of the effect of the greenback redemption policy.

Methodist Opinion of the Ku Klux.

A meeting of Methodist Episcopal clergymen was held on Monday in Boston, when Dr. Cobleigh, who represents a newly established college at Athens, Tenn., said he had had an interesting interview with Governor Brownlow on the state of political parties. The Governor, who is a devoted Methodist and loyalist, read to him the proclamation convening a special session of the legislature for the purpose of calling out the entire State militia for the suppression of the Ku Klux Klan. Last winter, the State Legislature deprived the Governor of nearly all his executive power and crippled his energies. He now proposes to fight the Klan to their extermination. This Ku Klux organization Dr. Cobleigh regards as no myth. From all that can be gathered of its nature (and some important papers of the Klan have been discovered at Knoxville), its prime object is to rid the South of Northern loyalists and to intimidate and ultimately disfranchise the negro. The first they accomplish by the well known mysterious letters, and the latter is working to development under the administration of Johnson. Dr. Cobleigh believes that no Northern man, of loyal heart, can be safe at the South until the inauguration of Grant and Colfax. Governor Brownlow would have been murdered long ago, were it not for the radical sentiment of Knoxville, which would wreak a horrible vengeance on the criminal desperadoes. As for himself he always kept a revolver under his pillow and a musket within arm's reach of his bed, and despite warnings, threats and cabalistic letters of thieves, murderers, rebels and outlaws (terms synonymous with Ku Klux Klan) should die in defense of his rights and expression of his fealty to our Union, rather than submit to a mere passive existence.

The Yosemite Valley.

The Yosemite Valley, according to the survey made by the California Commissioners, contains 1,141 acres, of which only 745 are meadow land. The Commissioners say that the land selected by the "squatters" are the very best in the valley, and, if they obtain uncontrolled authority over them, all hope is forever gone of any satisfactory carrying out of making a great National Park. The Commissioners are also unanimously agreed as to the impropriety of cutting down the superb natural forests of the valley, and replacing them by apple orchards, or of cultivating the Yosemite into a cattle ranch—both those plans being advocated by the squatters. They regard the exquisite wild flowers of the valley as too precious to be sacrificed.

The city indebtedness of Williamsport is ascertained to be $129,569 69.

GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

The Republican Candidate for Surveyor General.

General Campbell was born in Allegheny township, Somerset county, Pa., on the 20th day of November, 1821; consequently, he will be forty-seven years old next November. At an early age he was apprenticed to the printing business, in Somerset, Pa. After mastering the "art preservative of arts," he emigrated to Pittsburgh, where he "worked at case" for some time. He next found his way to New Orleans and into another printing office. Tired of the "composing stick and rule," he tried his hand at steamboating, first as a deck hand, and subsequently as clerk, mate and part owner of a vessel. In 1847, we find him in the iron business, at Brady's Bend. In 1851, he followed the tide of emigration to California, remaining there but a short time. In 1853, we find him in Johnstown, Pa., assisting in the construction of the mammoth Cambria Iron Works, with which establishment he was connected up to the breaking out of the war. In 1861, he was among the first to enroll himself as a volunteer, to defend the flag of his country, and *belonged to the first Company that entered Camp Curtin.* Upon the arrival of the company in Harrisburg, and the organization of the Third Regiment of Pa. Vols., to which his company was attached, Lieut. Campbell was appointed Quartermaster of the Regiment, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the officers and men of his regiment, as all those who remain will testify. He was mustered out of service on the 28th of July 1861, and on the 30th of the same month, was commissioned by Gov. Curtin to raise a regiment. The regiment was recruited mainly through Col. Campbell's individual exertions, and upon being organized, was designated the 54th. His regiment was the escort of honor through the city of Washington, to the remains of the lamented Col. Cameron (brother of Hon. Simon Cameron) who fell at the first Bull Run battle. On the 29th of March, 1862, Col. Campbell was ordered to occupy the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from North Mountain Station, fifty-six miles westward to the South Branch of the Potomac. In that position, the executive as well as the military abilities of the Colonel were constantly called into requisition. How well he performed his arduous and multitudinous duties in this trying position, the officers of the B. & O. R. R. as well as his superiors in the military service, do not hesitate to declare that but for his energy and sleepless watchfulness, many miles of the road would have been destroyed. On the 25th of December, 1862, he was relieved from duty along the railroad, and on the 6th of March, 1863, was assigned to the command of the 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. In 1864, Gen. Sigel took command of the Department of West Virginia, and in a reorganization of the troops, Col. Campbell, at his own request, was returned to the command of his regiment, and took an active part in the battle of New Market, occupying the left of the line. His regiment suffered severely and was the last to leave the field. But for the determined stand made by Col. Campbell, Sigel's army would have been captured. Gen. Sigel in his official report of the battle, acknowledged the valuable services of Col. Campbell in a very handsome and flattering manner. A deserved compliment to a deserving officer. Gen. Sigel also paid a high tribute to Col. Campbell in person. "My God! Col. Campbell, I wish I had seven thousand men like you!" exclaimed Sigel, grasping his hand amid the tumult of the battle. The Colonel and his regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Piedmont, under Gen. Hunter. He was breveted a Brigadier General for bravery and "fitness to command," in this battle, and again assigned to the command of a brigade. He also took an active part in Hunter's celebrated "Lynchburg Raid," his command suffering heavily in the attack upon Lynchburg. When Col. Mulligan fell at Winchester, Gen. Campbell took command of the division, and continued in command until, by severe losses in killed and wounded, it was consolidated into a brigade, which he afterwards commanded. He also participated in the engagements in the Shenandoah, under the gallant Phil. Sheridan, winning other and new laurels while with that intrepid chieftain.

Gen. Campbell was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1864, having been in the army almost three years and a half. He was never absent from command, except three weeks, sitting as a member of a Court of Inquiry at Wheeling, Va., and but two "leaves of absence," during his whole period of service, one for ten and the other for twenty days.

The political record of Gen. Campbell will also bear examination. Brought up a Jackson Democrat, he voted for James K. Polk in 1844, but in 1848, seeing the determined encroachment of the slave propagandists, he voted for the free soil nominees, Van Buren and Adams, and in 1852, again voted for the free soil nominees, Hale and Julian; and in 1856, was the delegate from Cambria county to the Fremont Convention. In 1859, the Republicans of Cambria county presented him to their district conference as their candidate for senatorial nomination, and three years ago he was unanimously the choice of the Union party of Cambria, for State Senator, but failed to receive the nomination from the district conference upon other considerations, however from his [illegible] and services as a citizen and as a brave and meritorious soldier.

On the 17th of August 1865, Gen. Campbell was nominated for Surveyor General by the Republican party, and in October of the same year, was elected over Col. Linton, his competitor, by a large majority. For over two years he has discharged the duties of his office with recognized ability and to the satisfaction of all parties; and he was largely instrumental in [illegible]. In March last, he was unanimously renominated by the Republican State Convention, for the duties of which he had so satisfactorily filled. A unanimous re-nomination from a State Convention of either party, is no small compliment to any man, and no one within our recollection except Gen. Campbell and his colleague on the State ticket ever before received such an honor.

Such in brief, is a hurried sketch of the life and services of one Pennsylvania's noblest sons. He is first a "printer's devil," a "jour," a "deck hand" on a steamboat, a "clerk," "mate," and "part owner of a vessel." He is next found in the iron business, then in California, and finally in the gigantic enterprise of the celebrated Cambria Iron Mills, where his great experience added largely to the success of that stupendous undertaking. At the breaking out of the war, he was Lieutenant of a militia company, entered the army and was appointed a Quartermaster, then a Colonel, and after a brilliant campaign of three long, weary years, he was honored with a Brevet Brigadier General's Commission, a position long and doubly earned by [illegible] of a brigade and division, and by gallantry in the field. Thus in his record, we find Gen. Campbell [illegible] the working class, and is emphatically a working man.

His social characteristics never fail to create the warmest friendships and a lasting impression. He is a shrewd business man, and a useful citizen—a man endowed with strong common sense, with a keen insight into the motives of men and measures—is well read, and particularly acquainted with all the internal workings of the great machinery of our government. Among the ablest articles on the subject of our National finances, was one from his pen, written during the early part of last winter. He is a genial companion, a clever, whole-souled, honest man, strictly temperate in his habits, and will be elected by a largely increased majority, as is already beyond a peradventure.

A Wonderful Invention—A Solid Substance of Universal Utility from Cotton.

The conversion of the soft and fleecy fibre of cotton into a hard and solid substance like horn and ivory, is one of those remarkable discoveries which distinguish the inventive genius of the present time. The surprising transmutation of vegetable matter has, however, been accomplished by different persons almost simultaneously, both in Europe and this country, like many other great inventions.

In England Mr. Alexander Parkes has obtained a patent for a process of treating cotton, flax and other vegetable fibre, by which a new material called Parkesite; and in this country similar patents have been granted to Dr. William H. Pigeon, Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, of Orange, N. J., and to Dr. John A. McClelland, a dentist of Louisville, Ky.

These inventions are all fundamentally alike in treating cotton, flax, and other vegetable fibre, by first converting it in the usual manner with nitro-sulphuric acid into pyroxiline or gun-cotton. The gun-cotton is then dissolved with ether and alcohol to produce collodion. This chemical preparation is the basis on which all the patents rest. The methods of mechanical treatment subsequent to the chemical process constitute the essential difference between the process of the several inventors, and form the subjects of the various patents; the results are substantially the same. The solvents are evaporated from the solution of pyroxiline or gun-cotton by slow and difficult processes, and the residuum, when in a plastic state, is subjected to pressure in moulds to form it into a solid substance of any desired mass or shape.

This new material is a substance as distinct from the original vegetable matter of which it is composed as caoutchouc or india rubber in its natural state as a gum is from vulcanized rubber. It resembles horn and ivory in texture and quality, and is of unlimited uses. It may be applied to the manufacture of buttons, combs, and various objects of use and ornament. In its pure state it is transparent like amber, and admits of any shade of coloring from pure white to jet black. Dr. McClelland has made a special application of it to dental plates in imitation of the natural gum; and for this purpose the purity of the substance, as well as the great strength and the beauty of the color, adapt it admirably. Perfect imitations may also be made of coral and tortoise shell.

This new material is destined, promises to furnish to arts and manufactures a most valuable acquisition.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Dix on Seymour.

I have troops enough to take care of the mob and YOU TOO. JOHN A. DIX,
Major General U. S. A., to His Excellency, Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, July, 1863.

NASBY AT HOME.

His Return to the Corners—Premature Ratification and Subsequent Confusion.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

POSTOFFIS CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) July 13, 1868.

I didn't stay in Noo York till the Convenshun adjourned for a most excellent reason, to wit, viz: my money run out. The Milesian female with whom I wuz forst to board required payment in advance, and uv coorse under sich an arrangement there wuz nothing left for me but to succum. The length uv my stay redoost itself to a mere matter uv money. I tried the borrowin dodge, and the cheekin dodge, but good Lord! wat cood I do with an entire convenshun all uv 'em more or less tryin to live in the same way? I left and cum home when I cood, and before it was everlastinly too late.

When I left I spozed ther wuz no doubt uv the nominashen uv Pendleton. The "young eagle uv the West" had received 155 votes, and wuz a gainin, and Seymore had declined so often and persistently that goin back on my yoosual disbeleef in these fellers, hevin declined a great many offices myself that I wanted, I reely believed that the cus wuz in earnist, and I saw nothing that cood stand between Pendleton and success. Ez I left the Ohio river, I got on to the result by railroads and telegraphs, and I told the people all along that Pendleton hed bin nominated on the 16th ballot, and that the people wuz all ablaze with enthoosiasm for him and greenbax, so certin wuz I uv his success.

On arrivin at the Corners I found that intense anxiety wuz manifested by the citizens thereof. They were all gathered at Bascom's [illegible] when I hove in site on a mule wich I borrered at Secessionville to ride over.

"Who is it?" asks Deekin Pogram, ketchin the mule by the bridle. "Who is it, and what principles hev we got to support this fall?"

"Pendleton and greenbax," shouted I. "Pendleton, the young eagle uv the West, who is opposed to the bloated aristocratic bondholders, with wich cood crush us labrin men into the dust. Pendleton, who bleeves that if greenbax is good enuff for us honest labrin men, they are good enuff for the aristocrat, who, like the king in the nursery tyme, sits in his parlor countin his money. Pendleton—"

"Enuff," sed Bascom, "enuff. Save that speech, Parson, till we hev our ratificashen. In the meantime, git off and take suthin. So good do I feel over the result that I am willin to stand treet for the crowd. Come one, come all."

These few remarks uv Bascom's wuz hailed with satisfaction. [illegible] the entire crowd moved into his place, and ez one man they all swaggered their thirst. Bascom kin move the Corners quicker than any man in it. Wat a happy posishen is hizzen!

The next event wuz decided to hev a ratificashen, that the Corners mite contribute its mite towards swellin the enthoosiasm, on the buzzum uv wich Pendleton wuz to sweep to glory. We met in the open air, in front uv Bascom's, and the impashent crowd called upon me to give an account uv my stewardship.

I opened by statin' that I went to Noo York under pekoolyerly embarrassin' circumstances. The whole money power uv the east wuz arrayed agin us. The aristocratic Belmont, who is the agent uv the Rothschilds, the money kings uv the world, wuz determined to foist onto the Dimocracy either Chase, the accursed Abolitionist, or Seymour, the pekoolyer pet uv Wall street. [illegible]

"Wat is coopons?" asked Deekin Pogram.

I explained to the blessed old saint wat coopons wuz, and went on.

"This Wall street influence wood, my brethren, hev corrupted the Dimocrisy. Wall street came into Tammany Hall, and wanted to [illegible]

"Rah for Pendleton," sung out the crowd.

"Three groans for Seymour, the bloated bondholders' agent."

The groans and groans were given with a will, and I perceeded.

[illegible]

"We're Democrats," continued Joseph, "they sworn by our altars and our fires, never to support fer any office a man that wouldn't pay a debt inkurred by an unconstitooshenel government in a unconstitooshenel war, [illegible]"

"Never! never! we swear!"

"Very good," sed Joseph. "This paper which I hold in my hands conveys the afflictin intelligence that on the twenty-second ballot Guvnor Horatio Seymour, uv Noo York, wuz nominated, and that Frank Blair wuz nominated by acclamation. Ez Seymore is opposed bitterly to Pendleton's greenbak policy, I spose, uv course, the Corners will repoodiate the acshen uv the convenshun."

The meetin broke up in a row. [illegible]

The Deekin, Bascom, Kernel McPelter, Isaker Gavitt and I met in the Postoffis after the crowd had dispersed. [illegible]

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M., (Wich is Postmaster.)

Our Indictment of Horatio Seymour—Guilt Confessed.

[From the Albany Journal, July 18.]

Horatio Seymour stands indicted for:

1. Inciting to riot.
2. Yielding rioters their demands on the Government, at the peril of the nation.
3. Threatening the President of the United States with the disorderly violence of "the people," if he proceeded in efforts vitally necessary to the salvation of the Union.

Horatio Seymour is confessedly, therefore, a Fomenter of Sedition, a Champion of Rioters, a Menacer of Government.

A Fomenter of Sedition, in that he told the turbulent masses of New York city that a mob had an equal right with the Government to proclaim the law a public necessity.

A Champion of Rioters, in that he espoused their cause, said that they should be satisfied, and demanded of the Government that the draft should be suspended and stopped at their behest.

A Menacer of Government, in that he warned it of the "temper of the people," if it pursued its course.

And all this in criminal disregard of the imminent peril in which the country and its defenders were placed at the time.

GRANT'S GREAT ORDER.

The Great Dispatch of General Grant that Predicted and Prepared for the Victory that Crushed the Rebellion.

GENERAL GRANT'S ORDERS TO MEADE, ORD, AND SHERIDAN.

CITY POINT, VA., March 25, 1865.

GENERAL:—On the 29th instant the armies operating against Richmond will be moved by our left for the double purpose of turning the enemy out of his present position around Petersburg, and to insure the success of the cavalry under General Sheridan, who will start at the same time, in his efforts to reach and destroy the South Side railroads.

Two corps of the Army of the Potomac will be moved at first in two columns taking the two roads crossing Hatcher's Run, nearest where the present line held by us strikes that stream, both running towards Dinwiddie Court House.

The cavalry under General Sheridan, joined by the division under General Davies, will move at the same time, by the Weldon road and Jerusalem plank road, crossing west from the latter before crossing the Nottoway, and west with the whole column before reaching Stony Creek. General Sheridan will then move independently, under other instructions which will be given him. All dismounted cavalry belonging to the Army of the Potomac, and the dismounted cavalry from the Middle Military Division, not required for guarding property belonging to their arm of the service, will report to Brigadier General Benham, to be added to the defenses of City Point. Major General Parke will be left in command of all the army left for holding the lines about Petersburg and City Point, subject, of course, to orders from the commander of the Army of the Potomac. The 9th Army Corps will be left intact to hold the present line of works so long as the whole line now occupied by us is held. If, however, the troops to the left of the Ninth Corps are withdrawn, then the left of the corps may be thrown back so as to occupy the position held by the army prior to the capture of the Weldon road. All troops to the left of the 9th Corps will be held in readiness to move at the shortest notice by such route as may be designated when the order is given. General Ord will detach three divisions, two white and one colored, or so much of them as he can and hold his present lines, and march for the present left of the Army of the Potomac. In the absence of further orders, or until further orders are given, the white divisions will follow the left column of the Army of the Potomac, and the colored division the right column. During the movement Major General Weitzel will be left in command of all the forces remaining behind of the Army of the James.

The movement of troops from the Army of the James will commence on the night of the 27th instant. General Ord will leave behind the minimum number of cavalry necessary for picket duty in the absence of the main army. A cavalry expedition from General Ord's command will also be started from Suffolk, to leave there on Saturday, the 1st of April, under Colonel Sumner, for the purpose of cutting the railroad about Hicksford. This, if accomplished, will have to be a surprise, and therefore from three to five hundred men will be sufficient. They should, however, be supported by all the infantry that can be spared from Norfolk and Portsmouth, as far out as where the cavalry crosses the Blackwater. The crossing should probably be at Uniten. Should Colonel Sumner succeed in reaching the Weldon road, he will be instructed to do all the damage possible to the triangle of roads between Hicksford, Weldon and Gaston. The railroad bridge at Weldon being fitted up for the passage of carriages, it might be practicable to destroy any accumulation of supplies the enemy may have collected south of the Roanoke. All the troops will move with four days' rations in haversacks and eight in wagons. To avoid as much hauling as possible, and to give the Army of the James the same number of days' supply with the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Ord will direct his commissary and quartermaster to have sufficient supplies delivered at the terminus of the road to fill up in passing. Sixty rounds of ammunition per man will be taken in wagons, and as much grain as the transportation on hand will carry after taking the specified amount of other supplies. The densely-wooded country in which the army has to operate making the use of much artillery impracticable, the amount taken with the army will be reduced to six or eight guns to each division, at the option of the army commanders.

All necessary preparations for carrying these directions into operation may be commenced at once. The reserves of the Ninth Corps should be massed as much as possible. While I would not now order an unconditional attack on the enemy's line by them, they should be ready and make the attack if the enemy weakens his line in their front, without waiting for orders. In case they carry the line, then the whole of the Ninth Corps could follow up so as to join or co-operate with the balance of the army. To prepare for this, the Ninth Corps will have rations issued to them the same as the balance of the army. General Weitzel will keep vigilant watch upon his front, and if found at all practicable to break through at any point, he will do so. A success north of the James should be followed up with great promptness. An attack will not be feasible unless it is found that the enemy has detached largely. In that case it may be regarded as evident that the enemy are relying upon their local reserves principally for the defense of Richmond. Preparations may be made for abandoning all the line north of the James, except inclosed works—only to be abandoned, however, after a break is made in the lines of the enemy.

By these instructions a large part of the armies operating against Richmond is left behind. The enemy, knowing this, may, as an only chance, strip their lines to the merest skeleton, in the hope of advantage not being taken of it, while they hurl everything against the moving column, and return. It cannot be impressed too strongly upon commanders of troops left in the trenches not to allow this to occur without taking advantage of it. The very fact of the enemy coming out to attack, if he does so, might be regarded as almost conclusive evidence of such a weakening of his lines. I would have it particularly enjoined upon corps commanders, that in case of an attack from the enemy, those not attacked are not to wait for orders from the commanding officer of the army to which they belong, but that they will move promptly, and notify the commander of their action. I would also enjoin the same action on the part of division commanders when other parts of their corps are engaged. In like manner I would urge the importance of following up a repulse of the enemy.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.
Major Generals Meade, Ord, and Sheridan.

Another Response to the Blair Letter.

The Richmond *Examiner*, in reviewing the letter of acceptance of General Blair, says:

"Our noble candidate has placed himself in the van of the crusade which is to deal death and destruction to the miserable men who have made our halls of legislation the dens of thieves. He has shown himself qualified by wise statesmanship and by courage to lead us once more out of the wilderness of Radical iniquities."

The Richmond *Dispatch* also applauds the second Blair letter, and already regards its author as "a man that people delight to honor." [illegible] The long silence of Mr. Seymour is regarded as ominous, and with the South Blair is already regarded as the "coming man." As to Mr. Seymour, the *Dispatch* speaks thus ominously:

"If Governor Seymour should undertake to smooth off the rough corners of General Blair's platform he will only injure the cause he desires to promote, and lessen the chances of his own success. This is no time for temporizing. Let us of the South know what we have to expect. Let us know whether we are to be governed in our native land, and made pariahs by the tyrants of the North, or our 'Northern brethren.'"

Planchette.

This three-legged impostor has got to be a minor madness. Everybody—especially the ladies—is talking about it, and it is consulted with reference to questions of all grades of intimate concern. Belinda Jane asks advice about the trimming of a new dress that she is going to buy; Eliza Matilda begs a revelation as to the intentions (or fidelity, if his intentions are already declared,) of Alphonso; and hopeful Mrs. Philo P. Gentlyes, in the privacy of her own chamber, implores Planchette to tell her if it is to be a boy. It is just a year ago, I think, since this queer little instrument was put forth here. An English periodical published some particulars about her, *Every Saturday* copied the article, and since then Planchette has been the fashion. She is no chicken, however. Ten years ago, Robert Dale Owen and Dr. Gardener, a noted Spiritualist in this city, were in Europe and saw Planchette; they imported some, and had fifty of her kind made in Boston. I saw one of them in E. W. Cottrell's store yesterday. It is very like the modern P.'s, though not quite so elegant in appearance. Mr. Cottrell tells me that it is certain that Planchette is perfectly astounding. He ships thousands and thousands of her to all parts of the country, and still the curious public is unsatisfied. I saw in the same establishment what is called the "improved Planchette," or "Little Wonder," a simple apparatus by which a pencil is affixed to P., which improves the accuracy of her mysterious movements.—*Boston Cor. Springfield Republican.*

SCIENTIFIC.—A very curious sentence appeared in the last report of the Trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, an institution far from happy in its board of Management. The report observes that the College has a "scientific observer who will constantly keep note of the signs of the Zodiac." At one of the meetings, the Trustees voted to appropriate $150 for a library, and $250 for a planetarium. The President of the Board proposed the protection of a pigeon to cost $1,200.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

BRICK POMEROY did get a sprinkling of truth in his paper for once, when he wrote of the New York Convention that "over $700,000 were paid out to buy delegates away from Pendleton between the 1st and 4th of July," and that "it is now as we will be for some months, and will ever be in the future, a warfare between the slimy, corrupt, reckless, dishonest money ring, political tricksters of New York, and the young Democracy of the great West."

GENERAL GRANT.

His Visit to his Birthplace—Cordial Reception from his old Friends and Neighbors.

From a letter in the Washington *Chronicle*, descriptive of Gen. Grant's trip to the West we quote as follows:

"The steamer halted at Point Pleasant, the birthplace of Gen. Grant, a quiet little country village in Ohio, not far from Cincinnati, which will probably never aspire to a greater distinction than it has already attained, and if it doesn't increase rapidly in population, can answer its more ambitious neighbors as the lion did the fox in the fable, *unum sed leo*. Here the General was given time to find the house in which he was born, and which he had never seen to remember till then. This property had long since passed out of the ownership of Mr. Grant, who removed to Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, when his son, Ulysses, was a year old. The boat ran on up from here to Ripley, Ohio, where the coming of Gen. Grant had been anticipated unexpectedly, and preparations made to give him a rousing reception. It was night when he arrived. Rockets were flying, cannon firing, bells ringing, music playing and the whole town (some five or six thousand) appeared to be on the river bank shouting vociferously. A committee of gentlemen—some [illegible], and Gen. Murphy delivered an address of welcome. Gen. Grant replied that he was taking a little trip to visit the old places where he had spent his early days, and that he would be back the next day, and would then be glad to meet his old friends in a quiet way. From here the boat ran up to Maysville, Ky., where the General left it, arriving about 10 o'clock the night of the 2d. He was met by numerous old friends and the greater part of the night was spent in talking over old times. Here he had gone to school, and many old schoolmates chatted freely with him of the sweetest of all boyhood memories.

At 5 o'clock the next morning, (the 3d,) the General, his son and Gen. Dent drove out into the country fourteen miles, to Maysvick, and breakfasted with an uncle, the brother of the General's father. After a short visit here they returned to Maysville, arriving at 12 o'clock noon, having stopped at Washington *en route*, the oldest town in Kentucky, where Col. Goggin entertained them. A steamer passed soon after, and the General returned to Ripley, arriving about 2 o'clock, and was taken in charge by his cousin, Mr. Hudson, who had invited a number of old friends to meet his guest. The olden times were discussed, and a very happy time spent in delightful companionship. The General visited the old school house where he received some of his early training, and the old market house, where it is not improbable his ambition to achieve victories at marbles made him an occasional truant at school. He was reminded by old school fellows of many funny jokes and pranks that he played off together on their fellows. While Gen. Grant attended school at Ripley and Maysville Ky., his father lived at Georgetown, Ohio, not far distant. It was from Georgetown he was sent to West Point. His father applied to Senator Morris, of Ohio, who referred the application to Representative Hamar, who secured the appointment. The same person was afterward Gen. Hamar in the Mexican war, and his protege, Lieut. Grant, had the melancholy satisfaction of attending his dying bed and ministering to him when mortally sick of fever in Mexico.

At Ripley, Ohio, carriages were tendered the party, and several citizens joined in a drive over to Georgetown, about twelve miles distant where they arrived at 9 o'clock the night of the 3d. Here the General found himself in the midst of old and endeared friends. Here he had lived from the age of one year until he left for West Point. The Fourth of July was spent here most delightfully, visiting from neighbor to neighbor, and reviving the memories of the olden time. Friends went by old familiar names. Titles and stiff formalities were wholly ignored. It was "How are you, John?" "Why, Ulysses, is this you? How in the world did you find your way back here?" Old men and women greeted their former neighbor as their son, and the greatest joy pervaded the people. No discrimination was made by Democrats and political difference was unthought of, but all vied with each other in extending a good old-fashioned welcome to their old friend and neighbor. Some humorous scenes and dialogues occurred. Not a few of the friends said: "Well, Ulysses, you know we are Democrats and always have been, but we are mighty proud of our old townsman, and we are afraid you have demoralized our politics a little; we reckon some of us will have to vote for you."

On the night of the Fourth the General drove to Bethel, Ohio, twelve miles from Georgetown, where he stopped an hour with Mr. Morris, son of Senator Morris, who had been instrumental in appointing him to West Point. Here, although the hour was late, he was met by numerous old friends who remembered him as a boy. Old Mr. Grant had moved here from Georgetown after the son started to West Point, and it was from here he moved to Covington a few years since. From this place the General drove the same night to Batavia, where he spent the Sabbath with his cousin, formerly Miss Griffith, now Mrs. Judge Ashman. The Sabbath was spent in church-going and pleasant conversation with friends and relations.

In the drives from town to town the General pointed out many old landmarks, and several lively incidents of his boyhood days [illegible] while driving in the night, was called upon to decide between different roads when others of the party were unable to do so. A trait in his character was here displayed [illegible]. The country in Ohio and Kentucky which he visited is lovely in the extreme, and it seemed to be genuine enjoyment to the General in traveling through it. You can imagine the zest with which he entered into the pleasures of this trip when you reflect that but a day or two before he was surrounded as none but a Washington City official is. From Batavia he drove on Monday morning, (the 6th,) to the Little Miami depot, on the Little Miami Railroad, and in a few hours was back again with his family in Covington. If you will take the trouble to look at the map, and follow the course I have marked, you will see that Gen. Grant is as enterprising in his visiting as he is in his fighting campaigns.

The party again united, left Covington the evening of the 6th, and coming over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, arriving at St. Louis, July 7, in the afternoon. The citizens of Covington got up a surprise demonstration for the night of the 6th, but [illegible] had been concealed from Gen. Grant, and so quietly did he leave for St. Louis, that neither knew the plans of the other, and when the hundreds assembled at the home of Mr. Grant they found their favorite already several hours away. Gen. Grant's farm, to which his little party repaired, is on the Gravois turnpike, about nine miles south west from St. Louis. It originally belonged to William Dent and his children, but the desire of the old gentleman to see it kept in the hands of the family unbroken induced all the children to sell their interest to Gen. Grant, except a small portion. It comprises 1,040 acres, lying beautifully, and is rich for agricultural purposes. The principal house is on the Gravois road, and has been built some years. It is a cottage of the Gothic order, and is situated in a beautiful natural grove with very picturesque surroundings.

Mystery of the Ku-Klux Klan.

A negro committed an outrage on a young girl in Tennessee, and was arrested and lodged in jail. The Nashville *Banner* supplies the following account of the mysterious movements of the Ku Klux Klan: "At the striking of the midnight bell the well known signal of the Ku Klux was sounded throughout the town as a body of horsemen, in the uniform of the klan, apparently three hundred strong, rode into the place. The corner of every street was strictly guarded by the sentinels, and no one was allowed to pass out of their lines. A number of the Klan immediately proceeded to the jail, obtained the keys from the reluctant jailor, took out the prisoner, carried him to Douglass church, where they tied a rope around his neck, and carried him about half a mile from Franklin, on the Lewisburg turnpike, shot him twice through the head and left him lying dead near the roadside. The Ku Klux then took their departure, but at what exact time or to what locality is not known. They were all mounted. [illegible] it was discovered that the hogs had commenced eating away his face. The coroner held an inquest on the body and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of persons unknown. No disturbance whatever was made, [illegible] his removal from the town, and nothing unusual had occurred until the following morning."

Ages of Animals.

The average age of cats is fifteen years; of squirrels and hares, seven or eight years; of rabbits, seven; a bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a wolf, twenty; a fox, fourteen to sixteen; lions are long lived, the one known by the name of Pompey living to the age of seventy; elephants have been known, it is asserted, to live to the great age of four hundred years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Porus, King of India, he took a great elephant which had fought very valiantly for the king, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and let him go with this inscription: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to the sun." The elephant was found with this inscription three hundred and fifty years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of twenty, and the rhinoceros to twenty; a horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages twenty-five to thirty; camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred; stags are very long lived; sheep seldom exceed the age of ten; cows live about fifteen years, and are then killed for beef. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live a thousand years; the dolphin and porpoise attain the age of thirty; an eagle died at Vienna at the age of one hundred and four; ravens frequently reach the age of one hundred; swans have been known to live three hundred years. Mr. Malerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of two hundred years. Pelicans are long lived. A tortoise has been known to live one hundred and seven years.

POLITICAL.

GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

By the radiant stars above us,
Where the spirits live that love us,
By the green graves at our feet,
By the shout, and song, and chorus,
By the battle banner o'er us,
We pledge the traitors sure defeat.

By the red-stained soil we tread on,
By the sacred soil we died on,
By the blood we freely shed,
By the valor of our brothers,
By the love we bear our mothers,
We follow where our fathers led.

By the dear ones at our altars,
By the faith that never falters,
By the hopes beyond the sky,
By the heaven that's bending o'er us,
By the martyrs gone before us,
We will conquer or we will die!

By the battles, long and gory,
By the victory and glory
Which our hero brothers won,
By the souls that we inherit,
We will win and we win with merit
Mantles dropped at Lexington.

By the truth of song and sermon,
By the march we made with Sherman,
By the bullets Sigel sent,
By the fight and rout and rally
Of Sheridan along the Valley,
Grant shall be our President!

SECESSION TALK.

The Pirate Semmes's Indorsement.

Raphael Semmes was the first speaker at the Democratic meeting in Mobile, Ala., on Monday evening, to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair. He said that he was not prepared to make a speech. The notice of the meeting first caught his eye at his country place, and it induced him to come to the city and rejoice over the action of the great and glorious Democratic Party. Subsequent to the war, when a great many of the Southern politicians were willing to compromise their principles for their love of office, he departed of the country and kept himself aloof from politics. He had been a Democrat all his life—before the war, during the war, and since the war—and fought the war on the principles of Democracy, believing that the grand old Constitution which embodied these principles was about to be destroyed. Continuing he said:

"There is really but one grand issue in this contest, and that is the restoration of these States to their proper place in the Union, with all their rights and privileges unimpaired. This issue will have the effect to drive from our midst the locusts of adventurers who have swarmed upon us like vultures, to eat up the substance of the people. This issue will again reduce the negro to a subordinate position as the inferior race, and restore the white man to the government which belongs to him. When you have settled this issue it will be time enough to talk about policy. It will be time enough to rid ourselves of the leprous army which has been battening upon the wealth of the South, it will be time enough to settle questions of currency. It will be time enough to destroy the tariff and taxation under which the nation has been groaning. And now, fellow-citizens, I have come here to declare that I have given in my allegiance, heart and soul, to the old flag, *provided* we can restore the old flag again to be the representative of the principles of the Constitution, which we will be able to effect by the election of Seymour and Blair."

A Specimen Harangue From Gen. Frank Blair.

The Hartford *Evening Post*, one of the most dignified and candid papers in New-England, makes itself responsible for the following statement. We should hesitate long before giving such a charge to the public on less trustworthy authority:

"Gen. Frank Blair, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, made a speech in this city on Monday evening, March 26, 1867, of which the following is an extract:

"Blair—Fel'r Cit,zens: The free'd'm of New-England—the free'd'm—the Con'ecti'cut River's redush'd th' workshops of New-England."

"[A voice—'Dry up!']

"Blair—The princ'ples of 'r fathers discrim'nate f'r gov'ment from the monar(hic)ies of 'r Old World, and we have to come down to a'sinite and 'riginal prop'sitions of—of—lib'ty and 'r pursuit of *property!*

"[Great confusion in the hall. Cries of 'Put him out,' etc.]

"Blair (smilingly)—O, no; don't put m' out. He'll be put out when he let's me that he wants to be put out. [Great laughter.] I say, don't put 'm out. There such a thing as public 'pinion, and if a man opposes public 'pinion, and if a man opposes pub'c 'pinion, and makes a nuisance of 'mself, he'll be abated—he will.

"[Here the Chairman whispered to him, and Blair smiled in a strange manner.]

"Blair—The gov'ment no longer 'xists—they have sub'stituted for it a gov'ment of congressional discre'tion—that Congress without ref'rence to con'sh'tion has proceeded to enact laws in violation of con'sh'tion, by which the con'sh'tion is virtually annulled.

"Several voices—'Ran for con'sh'tion. [Laughter.]

"Blair—Fel'r citizens, I shay—

"[Here he was interrupted by violent hisses and stamping in all parts of the hall.]

"The chairman waved his hand in a beseeching manner for the crowd to be patient.

"Blair—My fel'r citizens, I shall not detain you but a—

"[More stamping and hissing, and the chairman waved his hand again.]

"Blair—I wish t' say that this thing (I) is to destroy 'r Government which has been 'r wonder and admiration of the 'r world.'

"[Loud hisses were given, and there was great confusion. The chairman lifted up his forefinger, this time, beseechingly.]

"Blair—'Fel'r citizens. Before—

"[Violent applause and hisses.]

"Blair—The Con'su'shun'—

"[Cries for 'Doolittle,' 'Doolittle.']

"Blair—Bah prop'sitions.

"[Renewed hissing and great disorder.]

"[The Chairman—'Order, gentlemen, order!'

"Blair—It is not true the people of 'r South—[Long continued hissing and mock applause.]

"The Chairman—'I beg of you, gentlemen, to be so kind as to hear the argument of our gallant (?) friend. He does not deal in declamation."

"Blair—'How'—

"Voice—'Louder.'

"Blair—'I ask you'—

"[Here the confusion was so great that the meeting threatened to break up in a row, and many left the hall.]

"Blair—'I say these negroes'—

"A voice—'D—n the nagers; let them go and give us something else.' [Shouts of laughter.]

"Blair—'We cannot let them go'—

"Same voice—'We heat enuff.' [Laughter.]

"[Blair then directed his remarks to the individual who had interrupted him, and his smiling countenance indicated that he enjoyed the episode.]

"Blair (turning again to the audience)—'I shay'—

"[Great confusion, and cries of 'Sit down,' 'Dry up,' with hisses and stamping. Here a gentleman on the stage conferred with the chairman, Blair meantime trying to get the attention of the crowd.]

"Blair—'I was going on to say that these negroes [Great shouting.] But as you'll not hear me, I'll give way.'

"He then sat down, greatly to the relief of everybody in the hall."

How the Ex-Rebels Talked in Baltimore.

Gen. Wade Hampton, by invitation, addressed the Democratic Association in Baltimore on Thursday night. In speaking of reasons why a son of South Carolina should make open acknowledgments to the State of Maryland, he said:

"I remember that when I was a soldier in the glorious army of Northern Virginia the sons of Maryland swept across the borders and again stood side by side with South Carolina in a great contest for liberty. [Applause.] For three years I commanded a regiment of Marylanders, and here, on their own soil, among their acquaintances and friends, I wish to say that among all the brave men I have ever met in that immortal army, none were truer or braver than the soldiers of White's battalion. [Applause.] It belonged to what was called the Laurel Brigade, and when its Brigadier-General (Rosser) expected sharp and decisive work, I always knew it, because White's battalion was in front. He used to order Col. White 'if he met the enemy to ride over him,' and it would have to be a very strong and very bold party that White would not be able to ride over. Some of those gallant men may be present; if now I hope my voice may reach them, that they may know that their commander prays for their happiness and prosperity. As they have brave and true and honorable soldiers, they must now with that same determination the efforts of the war, devote themselves to the arts and the pursuits of peace; they must, as then, devote themselves for the benefit of their country, to upholding the Constitution, the Union and the laws, and go to work, as the most effectual means of so doing, for Seymour and Blair. [Applause.] It is scarcely necessary for me to give this advice, possibly, as every man I have met in Maryland is for Seymour and Blair."

Col. Thomas F. Bowie was called for, and, speaking of the war, said it began with the purest patriotism, and though it was not successful it was to sustain the Constitution of the United States. With the fall of the South fell the Constitution, and it is now crushed under foot. The miserable traitors and conspirators, the Radical faction, had legislated unconstitutionally all the time. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the financial question, and said the bondholders should be taxed, "for they gave their money to prosecute the most unholy war ever known on the earth."

LETTERS from Rome speak in the most positive manner of the discontent and dissensions in the ranks of the motley Papal Army. There are constant quarrels and fights between the various nationalities composing it. In a recent affray at the Macao Barracks three were killed and a dozen wounded. The Prince of Peace is unfortunate in his mercenaries and volunteers. Desertions are frequent, and it is found hard to keep them in spite of the vigilance exercised and the rewards given to those who arrest deserters.

A gentleman who participated in the Fourth of July demonstration in Halifax, Nova Scotia, [illegible]

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIID DISTRICT.

JAMES S. NEGLEY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.

THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

[illegible]

"AN OLD LEADER AGAINST A NEW DANGER."

[illegible]

GOLD OR GREENBACKS.

[illegible]

FROM GREENVILLE, PA.

Mass Meeting of the Unterrified---Seymour's Nomination not Heartily Indorsed.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., July 25, 1868.

The "unwashed" of our borough assembled in mass meeting last night, to ratify the fantastic tricks recently played in New York. The enlivening music of a brass band drew together nearly a hundred ardent patriots; and under the stimulating influence of brass and other "horns," their enthusiasm was soon raised to a very high pitch. Although the musicians were excellent "blowers" in their way, they were completely eclipsed by Mr. Stranahan, an unfledged lawyer, who mounted the rostrum when the music subsided. The oratorical efforts of this gushing youth met with a tumultuous applause. (I believe it is the correct expression.) Mr. S. was succeeded by R. M. De France, another legal luminary and an aspirant for Congressional honors. This gentleman is one of the political doctors who are now applying Seymour plasters to the numerous *sore-heads* all over the country. Some of his patients submitted tamely to the application, but a good many were refractory; and in order to "whip in" his whole crowd, the doctor will find it necessary to say more than he did on this occasion. The next meeting will probably see more coming up to the rack, which they must do, "fodder or no fodder."

C. MOORE.

Crop Correspondence.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, PA.,

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BRUSH RUN, July 27, 1868.

Our harvest is about over, and some wheat has been thrashed. The berry is not as plump as last year. I think it was injured by the hot weather, and I think the barley and oats are also much lighter than they appeared before cutting. The most of the wool has been sold at prices ranging from forty to forty-three cents. K.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

NEW GALILEE, July 25, 1868.

The weather has been and is now very warm. Farmers are improving the opportunity to secure their crops. Wheat is hardly an average crop. Hay rather light. Oats are good. Corn and potatoes, with a little more rain, bid fair to produce a fine crop.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A drunken Englishman at Ems, a German watering place, lately, on meeting the Viceroy of Egypt, slapped him in the face and called him a "damned Arab."

The liveries made for Maximilian's servants now bedeck the "supes" of a theater.

"Tain't de white nor yet the black folks what hab de most influence in dis worl', but the *yeller boys*," said old Aunt Chloe, as she jingled a few gold coins that had come down from a former generation.

The Abyssinian expedition would not have proved so eminently successful, had not the American invention for digging wells been brought into operation, in order to secure a copious supply of water to Napier's army while passing over the deserts between the sea coast and Magdala. The Pall Mall *Gazette* states that hereafter the American apparatus for boring wells will be supplied to the British army as a necessary article of engineering equipment, and gives an excellent account of the simple but effective machinery, and the method of working it.

Icebergs amounting to over thirty-five in number, were seen off the east coast of Newfoundland, in latitude forty-eight degrees fifty minutes, longitude forty-five degrees west of Greenwich, on Tuesday, July 21st, by the steamer City of Paris.

The sugar pine is said to exist in California in immense forests, which extend hundreds of miles through the State on the mountain range.

"Have you ever read the 'Ancient Mariner?'" asked Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, one day, of his congregation. "I dare say you thought it one of the strangest imaginations ever put together, especially that part where the old mariner represents the corpses of all the dead men rising up to manage the ship—dead men pulling the ropes, dead men steering, dead men spreading the sails. I thought what a strange idea that was. But do you know that I have lived to see that time? I have seen it done! I have gone into churches and I have seen a dead man in the pulpit, and a dead man as deacon, and a dead man handling the plate, and dead men sitting to hear."

Seymour, Indiana, so long the hiding place of the gang of express robbers, burglars and counterfeiters, who have at last been captured, was named after Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate for President.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Dispatch* says: "Immigrants are pouring into this State literally by the thousands. A very large party arrived on last evening's train, principally Swedes and Norwegians. They leave at once for the country, where all get employment as harvesters at high wages."

There is a little child in the village of Baltic, Conn., only four years old, who plays more than forty tunes correctly on the piano.

The gold and silver product of the United States for the last eighteen years, has been about $712,000,000. Our coin and bullion exports for that period exceeded our imports by the same number of dollars. Free trade has, therefore, cost the country this amount in gold and silver alone in less than a score of years.

The Dutch call the King and Queen of Holland the sun and the moon. They are never seen together.

Details of the attempted revolution in Spain show that the authors were men who had been loaded with favors by the Queen, and who sought not the good of the nation but their own elevation.

The *Examiner*, after stating that the Methodists claim a membership representing a population of eight millions—or a family of four to each communicant—the Spiritualists as many more, and the Baptists a like number, twenty-four millions being thus absorbed by these sects, says that in order to provide for the other denominations, "we shall have to revise our census returns or our spiritual arithmetic."

Women are finding suitable employment in telegraphic offices in New York. In one room there are fifteen employed, averaging 2,200 telegrams daily. Their work is done neatly, quickly and accurately.

There are 9,000 Jews and six synagogues in Chicago. They pay annually $60,000 for religious purposes, and have just finished a hospital at an expense of $80,000, which sum they raised in two days. They claim six converts to the Jewish faith from Christianity.

A Philadelphian has invented a sunshade and fan for horses. It consists of a canvas shade mounted on wire, and fitted to the horse's head. It has been tried on several of the city car routes, and promises to come largely into use.

"The Chemistry of a Cigar" is the title of a long article in the last number of the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, by the editor. The writer ranks the tobacco plant among the *nightshades*, all of which are powerful narcotic poisons, and says that it is the greatest robber of the soil that grows—a ton of tobacco exhausting the soil as much as fourteen tons of wheat and fifteen tons of corn.

The statistics of cigar manufacture show that Great Britain and her colonies and the United States consume half the crop of the world, and that Cuba produces one-third of the whole supply of the world.

"Worldly Wise," by Alice Cary, in the last *Atlantic*, is a most melodious statement of a practice, unhappily now too common among our young gentlemen, of giving the heart to one woman and the hand to another:

"Long time the balance even stood
With our Ronsalee that day;
But what was a little house in the wood
To a palace grand and gay?
So he gave his heart to Jenny, the good,
And his hand he gave to May."

The Turkish Sultan has indorsed the popular choice of Servia, and confirmed the young Prince Milan in his position.

The city of Prague has been disturbed by political riots.

The Germania, a German ship engaged in the latest expedition to the North Pole, in the interests of Science, has been heard from. She was, on the 20th of June, in latitude 75.20, having Greenland in sight. All on board were reported well.

What Sheridan Says.

The New York *Tribune*, in an article on Gen. Grant's political opinions, says General Sheridan within a year wrote to a friend as follows:

"It is, perhaps, needless for me to tell you how light my heart is on account of the glorious record in front of which Gen. Grant now stands before the country.

"The country now begins to appreciate that his was the only hand which patted me on the shoulder, and gave me encouragement, when I, almost alone, stuck up my little battle flag at New Orleans to assist a second time in saving the country and preserving the record of our soldiers. Had Grant, Sherman and myself and others, gone over to the enemy, much darkness would have come upon the land.

"Two solutions were necessary for the settlement of the rebellion. The first was to take away from it its military strength. That was done at Appomattox. The second to take away its political strength. That will be done next November. It will be a short campaign, but as decisive as Appomattox."

Three bridges, on the Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad, were burned Tuesday night. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. E. Curwen, Esq., a prominent Cincinnati lawyer, died after a brief illness in London, on the 11th instant.

—Mr. Leonard Jerome is the object of conspicuous attention in the horse circles of Paris. Viscount de Daru has made it his business to introduce the representative of the American turf to the Jockey Club and the principal French gentlemen sports. It is not reported how much, if anything, Mr. Jerome won at the Fontainbleau races.

—The oldest inhabitant of Long Island is dead. His name was John Thompson; his residence Smithtown; his age 104; time of death Thursday night. John was a soldier of the Revolution, and had voted at every Presidential election since the formation of the Government.

—Of the present members of the United States Senate, twenty-six are natives of New England, ten of New York. Massachusetts claims as her sons Messrs. Morgan, Pomeroy, Sumner, Wade, Thayer and Sawyer.

—Of Mrs. Lincoln and her intended visit to England, the Philadelphia *Press* says: She goes abroad for no purpose of display, and, least of all, to seek admission into royal circles. If there is one thing that should close the mouths of scandal-mongers in regard to Mrs. Lincoln, her seclusion from society and from public places, since her return to Chicago, ought to be enough. Her intimate friends are among the purest men and women of both parties. When her physician advised her to cross the ocean, she solicited the protection of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the new American minister to London, as far as Liverpool, a request as modestly made by her as it was frankly complied with by that chivalric gentleman.

—Dr. Franklin, by his will, gave the inhabitants of Boston, in 1791, £1,000 sterling, which he directed to be loaned in sums of not more than £60 nor less than £15 to one applicant, at 5 per cent. interest. The loan was restricted to "young married artificers" under the age of twenty-five. The Doctor calculated that the £1,000 would increase in the course of one hundred years to £131,500, and of this amount he would have the managers lay out £100,000 in public works, and the balance he would have continue on interest for another term of one hundred years, at the end of which time he calculated that the fund would be £4,610,000, of which £1,610,000 was to be at the disposition of the "Town of Boston," and the balance to the government of the State. The result in seventy-seven years is very different from what Dr. Franklin anticipated. The amount of the fund is now only $125,365 53.

—A French journal states that Miss Rosa Glarkens, an English lady, has successfully accomplished the ascent of the Grand Cervin (Valais). Our contemporary goes on to say that this daring "Miss" strangled with her own hands, a couple of years ago, a wolf, "*dans la foret de Burchase (Angleterre)*:" and that she is now about to travel in Central Africa for the purpose of shooting panthers, stimulated by the stirring narratives of Samuel Baker!

—Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York, denies the report of the hereditary insanity in the Horatio Seymour family. He married one of the sisters. What a muddle!

—The excellent wife of the Prince of Wales seems determined to maintain her reputation, for Saturday she was at the Crystal Palace, Sunday morning she attended church, Sunday afternoon took a drive out, and yet, shortly after four o'clock on Monday morning, a new candidate for British taxation was added to the long list already intolerably full. A London letter adds: The sweet character of the Princess, her severe sufferings, and I suspect a strong suspicion that her lord is not quite all he should be to her, have rendered her so popular that I believe the people would not object if she had a baby every month (if she liked) instead of every year, as she has so far managed to do.

—It is predicted in a London letter that although Sir Morton Peto is at present a financially ruined man, there is little fear that with his well known character and energy, he will soon surmount all his difficulties, and again take his old place both in the commercial world and in the councils of the nation.

STATE NEWS.

A fire in Columbia on Monday destroyed the plaining mill, stable and several outbuildings belonging to F. S. Bletz. The gas works were only saved by the exertions of the firemen. Mr. Orem, one of the firemen, was badly burned. Loss twelve thousand dollars; insured for two thousand in the Columbia, and twenty-six hundred in the Lycoming Mutual Insurance Companies.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: "We forgot to mention at the proper time that our old 'Perry's man,' Ben. Fleming, completed his ninetieth year on July 20th. The 'ancient gent' is as active as a cricket, and as jolly as a church mouse, and won't refuse any little change you may please to offer him. Don't forget that. He did hard work for us before we were born, and it is our turn to keep him all right while he remains on this planet to tell us of the fight and the victory."

About ten o'clock on Thursday night last a fire broke out in an engine house owned by the Economite Company and situated on their property at Tidioute. The fire spread to an adjoining machine shop owned by the same company, completely destroying it with the engine house. The loss will not fall short of $3,000, on which there was no insurance.

Mrs. D. Wallace, of Dover township, York county, committed suicide on Tuesday of last week, by hanging herself with a wash line in the barn. Her mind had been unsettled for some time.

At a meeting of the Great Council of Pennsylvania of the Improved Order of Red Men, held in Philadelphia on the 21st inst., the following Great Chiefs were raised up by the Great Incahonee of the United States: Great Sachem, F. C. Knipe, Philadelphia; Great Senior Sagamore, C. C. Connelly, Philadelphia; Great Junior Sagamore, Adam Schub, Lancaster; Great Chief of Records, Andrew J. Baker, Philadelphia; Great Keeper of Wampum, Lewis C. Pierce; Great Prophet, M. J. Weaver, Lancaster.

Hiram Callahan, of McHenry township, Luzerne county, was bitten by a rattlesnake under rather peculiar circumstances. He was mowing in a field when the snake came in contact with the scythe and was cut in two. They went on round the field until they came back to the same point, when they went to move the snake out of the way. One of the men attempted to lift it with the point of the scythe, but failing to do so, Hiram took hold of the piece to which the head was attached, intending to jerk it away, but as quick as lightning the head came back and the fangs fastened in his thumb so firmly that he could not pull it off, except by bringing the piece with it. They then put a bandage around the thumb in order to prevent the flow of the poison to the heart. But in a short time the swelling caused the band to burst. They then tied it around his arm and again it burst. As soon as it could be procured whisky was administered, but it was thought he would not live.

FACTS FOR CAMPAIGNERS.

The ordinary expenditures of the Government for the present fiscal year are only $102,818,447 in paper, whereas ten years ago, on a gold basis, and before the era of high prices, they were $70,000,000 under the Democratic administration of James Buchanan.

Since the war closed, in a period of about three years, the public debt has been reduced between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000.

The Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Republican Congresses have removed $191,000,000 of taxes, that but for this action the people would now be called upon to pay.

In three years the army has been reduced from 1,005,516 men to about 40,000, and a proposition is now pending for its reduction to 25,000.

The years of war cost $3,000,000,000, and the years of peace about $300,000,000.

The taxes removed have been from all domestic industry, from cotton, from agricultural products, from minerals, from petroleum, and that the tax upon whisky has been reduced 75 per cent., and upon tobacco 25 per cent.

Of the eleven States which went into rebellion, eight have been restored to their old relations to the Union under loyal governments, and are now represented in Congress.

POLITICAL.

It is reported that General James B. Steedman says that he shall support Grant and Colfax. This is regarded as somewhat significant, from the fact that he is a warm personal friend of Johnson, and was in the New York Convention at the head of the Louisiana delegation.

The "nigger" is fast becoming a good fellow with Democrats. For instance, the following from the Mobile (Ala.) *Register:*

"The colored men of Mississippi, since the late election, are going over *en masse* to the Democrats. In a single county one thousand of them have procured certificates of membership of Democratic clubs, and feel freer and prouder than they ever did as the slaves of scalawag poor white trash."

Horatio Seymour has never been twice elected in succession. He was beaten by Washington Hunt, and again by Myron H. Clarke. He runs best when his opponents become "demoralized," as in 1862, but stands no mortal chance in a full poll.

Blair was nominated by General Preston, of the rebel army; Wade Hampton seconded, and General Forrest, of Fort Pillow, enforced it. What a trio of rebels. Well enough Blair may be revolutionary.

In General Blair's farewell order to his army corps, he recommended confiscating the property of the Southern people, and dividing it among the Northern soldiers. Now he complains because the Southern rebels are not allowed to rule the country.

IT is said that private letters from a very reliable source in Paris, received by the latest steamer, speak of an approaching war between France and Germany as inevitable, to commence probably before the year is out. Some event of great importance, precipitating the result, it is hinted, will occur as soon as Count Bismarck returns to Berlin. These views, it is said, are very widely entertained in commercial and financial circles, and merchants and bankers alike are shaping things accordingly.

TOWNSHIP ROADS.

A Subject that Interests Everybody.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Who does not feel an interest in having good township roads? Although we may travel them but seldom, we are all more or less directly or indirectly interested, and should contribute our influence, great or small, to promote and perpetuate them. What a pleasure it is to even a moderate lover of nature to ride through the rural districts at this season of the year and observe the changes and improvements? The home-like dwellings, with their neat and tasteful surroundings, grassy lawns adjacent, with the broad acres beyond; trees ladened with fruit and fields burthened with a bounteous harvest. Who does not enjoy this? But you can only half enjoy it. Do you ask why? Because you are compelled to keep one eye on the road, to avoid breaking something; and it seems to have occurred to comparatively few, that this need not necessarily be so. I mean that with the same amount of taxes judiciously expended, we might have roads vastly better, if not absolutely good. I would change the system of working the roads, however, and make the tax payable in *cash*, as there never can be much improvement in the roads under the present custom of electing any one for supervisor, and calling out the militia every spring to work out their tax. Old men, who for years have ceased to work at home at anything heavier than feeding pigs and chickens, come to help work out the tax, generally bringing for the purpose an old shovel or a mattock, which from its diminished proportions may have witnessed a dozen vendues. Little boys, perhaps large enough to drop, but certainly too small to cover corn, are taken from school and sent to work out the tax with *broad hoes;* wagons that will neither contain or sustain more than a two horse load, are sent to work out the tax, with four or five horses attached to them; all going to prove that to work out the tax is the Alpha and Omega, the motive and result. But if, in the operation, the roads should be somewhat improved, of course there is no special objection.

But few capable men are willing to accept the office of Supervisor. Any one who offers himself is usually elected, the sentiment being almost universal that anybody will do; whereas there are others (a few) who differ so widely from this as to believe that of some townships it may be said that there is scarcely a man in it fit for the office. Under some supervisors, every man and boy is his own boss, and not unfrequently assume the office of adviser, in addition. Such are apt to make their ditches zig zag, and allow the boys to dig in fence corners or anywhere. Whereas, where the road was laid out straight, the side ditches should be made as straight as a railroad, and on long hills, and short ones, too, there should be good breakers for turning the water off, with short intervals, so that it may not accumulate in sufficient force to tear away embankments and get out of its place, as it frequently does, into the middle of the road, running riot often for a year; and then, to repair such a place is a big thing, requiring perhaps a whole day for a team and a gang of hands, (large or small, it makes no difference,) whereas a few additional breakers might have prevented it.

But speaking of breakers, I will stop here to say that of the persons usually found working the roads, not one in twenty, including the supervisors will make a breaker properly, giving it the right slope and finish; and if not properly made, though they may serve to carry off water, they are a perpetual annoyance to the traveler in light wagon, compelling him to check up at every one, almost to a dead halt, or take the risk of breaking his buggy or neck; whereas, they may be made so that you may cross them under a trot, without collapsing the springs of your wagon.

Not unfrequently men having much property and consequently a large tax, claim that they are entitled to be favored by having employment for a team and some good-natured supervisors, seeing the force of the argument, will allow stone to be put where they are not only needed, but a positive nuisance, and the next year's supervisor, being a man of more judgment, will give the same man a chance to pay his tax by hauling them off again, and so it goes. G. T. PAULL.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., July 1868.

A Prussian Bluebeard.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* gives the following account of a remarkable criminal trial recently held in Germany:

One of those *causes celebres* has just been tried at Pose, which would almost justify the belief that men are occasionally born into the world as entirely destitute of all principle or conscience as others are of sight or hearing. The trial itself presented no particular points of interest beyond that of clearly establishing the guilt of the prisoner, whose crimes almost eclipse those of the notorious Palmer of detestable memory. The facts are shortly as follows: The master bookbinder Wittmann was accused of having poisoned six persons in six years, namely, his four wives and two children. Wittmann had worked as journeyman for a bookbinder named Pirsch, of Wollin, where he made the acquaintance of Marie Gehm, Pirsch's housekeeper. Wittmann was on a visit at Wollin at the end of 1858, and beginning of 1859, on January 1 of which year Pirsch died very suddenly, and Marie Gehm, according to a previous arrangement, came into the possession of all his property. Soon after this Wittmann commenced business in Wollin, and in February, 1860, married Marie Gehm, who in addition to Pirech's property, had also inherited some money through the sudden death of an aunt. Two sons, John and Paul, were the result of this marriage. Mrs. Wittmann died very suddenly in 1862, leaving all her property to her husband and two children, of whom the eldest died in the same mysterious manner three months later. In June, 1863, Wittmann married his second wife, Charlotte Hohn, who possessed some fortune. The latter made her will in the following December, leaving everything to her husband, and died a week afterwards. In April, 1864, Wittmann married his third wife, Agusta Kornotzky, who was richer than her predecessors. Her fate may be described in almost the same words. She died in August, 1865 leaving her property between her husband and her mother. Only two months after her death Wittmann married his fourth and by far the richest wife, the widow Bose, who had one child by her first marriage. This child sickened immediately after its mother's wedding, and died in a day or two, by which the fourth Mrs. Wittmann inherited its property. Wittmann then removed from Wollin to Posen. It is hardly necessary to add that the fourth Mrs. Wittmann's life was not of very long duration, as she died in September, 1866, having made a will in favor of her husband a month or two before. Under the pretext that she had died of cholera Wittmann had made arrangement for burying her the day after her death. But the extraordinary mortality in the Wittmann's family had already excited attention. The police here took the matter up, and their first suspicions were strengthened when they found that Wittmann had called in no medical advice. Wittmann was arrested just as the funeral procession was about to start, and the burial of the body was prohibited. On searching the house, a large lump of arsenic, sufficient to poison a hundred persons, was found locked up in a chest. All the bodies of Wittman's former wives, as also those of his two children, were then exhumed, and submitted to a chemical investigation. The result was the same in all six cases; a large quantity of arsenic was detected, and there could not be the shadow of a doubt that Wittmann had ploisoned his four wives and two children. He has been found guilty and sentenced to death. If we consider that the motive for these crimes was no higher passion than avarice, and then remember the relation in which he stood to his victims, and the deliberate perfidy with which he entered upon those relations, I doubt if the whole record of crime can show a blacker case. Indeed, it is not improbable that he committed eight murders, as the very sudden death of Pirsch during Wittmann's visit, and also of his first wife's aunt, are extremely suspicious coincidences under the above circumstances.

A Strange National Assembly.

The correspondent of the London *Telegraph* gives some lively details respecting the Skuptschina, or Servian Parliament. The assembly is about five hundred strong, and consists of four-fifths peasantry and handicraftsmen, and the other fifth tradesmen and land owners. The writer doubts whether many of the deputies can read or write; one-half the number at least are profoundly ignorant on these points, and take their politics from the more instructed section. Not unfrequently one of the illiterate members has risen to express his opinions, and has been told by one of his learned brethren to "sit down, and leave such matters to people who understand them." This is a truly admirable principle of business, and might be advantageously applied in the West, if we could but find the proper censor. The "House of Commons" is a large wooden shed, with rough deal benches. The members are allowed about three shillings per day lodging money, and are provided with food of the roughest description. Prior to the day of meeting all the members were obliged to encamp out in the park of Topchidere. Their victuals were cooked twice a day for them, and as the writer quaintly remarks, it must have been a curious sight to see the five hundred representatives of the nation supping their strong broth out of the big camp kettles, and eating their pork and black bread, squatted on the ground in groups before their tents. "I will venture to say that forks were as rare among the legislators as rosewater or napkins. A Servain deputy cuts his meat and picks his teeth with his poniard, and wipes his greasy hands either in his hair or on the seat of his trowsers. He is generally covered all over with flees and weapons—would that he confined his use of the latter to ridding himself of the former! His dress is as unparliamentary as may be, and he has about as little notion of the whole business he is supposed to transact as he has of Greek participles or the differential calculus." Let us, however, remember that great results have arisen from elements as unpromising as the Servian deputies.

The *Correspondance Gererale* of Belgrade says the most startling revelations may be expected from the trial of the murderer of Prince Michael. Several names have already been disclosed, and it is certain that large sums of money have been distributed by the Karageorgewitch family.

THE Chicago *Times* referring to the harvest reports says: "To those who have taken the interest to follow these reports, it is only necessary to point to the fact that, as a summing up, it may be concluded that the harvest of this year is the most bounteous of any since 1864. The complaints of retarding causes have been fewer in number, and never alarming in degree. The tone of the reports has been usually cheerful, and has indicated a just appreciation of the benefits which are sure to follow upon a successful harvest."

GRANT.

His Habits, Tastes, and Mental Characteristics.

[From Dana and Wilson's Life of Grant.]

Grant's personal habits and tastes are exceedingly simple. He despises the pomp and show of empty parade, and in his severe simplicity and manly pride he scorns all adventitious aids to popularity. He lives plainly himself, and cannot tolerate ostentation or extravagance in those about him. His mess was never luxuriously, though always bountifully furnished with army rations, and such supplies as could be transported readily and easily in the limited number of wagons that he permitted to follow his headquarters. His appetites are all under perfect control. He is very abstemious, and during his entire Western campaign the officers of his staff were forbidden to bring wines or liquors into camp. He has been represented as one of the most taciturn of men, and in one respect he is such. He never divulges his thoughts till they are matured, and never aspires to speech-making; and even in private conversation he falls into silence if he suspects that he is likely to be reported. He is the most modest of men, and nothing annoys him more than a loud parade of personal opinion, or personal vanity; but with his intimate friends, either at home or around the camp-fire, he talks upon all subjects not only fluently and copiously, but in the most charming and goodnatured manner. His life has been too busy to read history or technical works, but he has always been a close and careful reader of the newspapers. He has a retentive memory, and is deeply interested in all matters which concern the interests of humanity and particularly his own country. Upon all such subjects, in fact, upon all the vital questions of the day, he thinks carefully and profoundly, and expresses himself with great ease and good sense. His understanding is of that incisive character that soon probes a question to the bottom, no matter how much the politicians or newspapers may labor to confuse it; while his judgment is so deliberate, honest and truthful in its operations, that it may be implicitly relied upon to arrive at a fair and unbiased conclusion. His memory is stored with personal incidents illustrative of men and manners in all parts of the country, showing that he has evidently been a profound student of human nature throughout life; his appreciation of men and character has never been surpassed. This was well shown in the reorganization of the army after he became Lieutenant General. It is well known that he did not fail in a single instance where a change was made in putting the right man in the right place. This was due neither to chance nor snap judgment, but to his habit of careful observation. He warms toward a bold, outspoken, and loyal nature; full of ardor and zeal himself, he naturally admires these qualities in others. He has no patience with a weak, complaining, and selfish disposition, and cannot endure double-dealings or indirectness of any sort.

Straightforward and frank in all things himself, he respects these qualities wherever they are found. Indeed, the most striking peculiarity of his nature both as a man and a general, is a profound and undeviating truthfulness in all things. Those who have known him best will bear a willing testimony to the statement that he never told a falsehood, or made a voluntary misrepresentation of fact; and will believe us that it would be almost as impossible for him to do so as for the needle to forget its fidelity to the pole.

MORAL QUALITIES.

He is a true friend and a magnanimous enemy. His liberality is boundless, and his charity is broad as humanity itself. He has neither vanity nor selfish ambition; no promotion has ever been sought by him, and none has turned his head or changed his character in the slightest degree. Naturally a strong believer in the goodness of Providence, as exerted in the affairs of mankind, he yet possesses none of that blind fatalism which has at times characterized military chieftains. So confident was he in the moral strength and rectitude of our cause, and the superior intelligence and endurance of the Northern people, that he never, even in the darkest hour, despaired of a united and prosperous country. In this respect he is a perfect embodiment of the great American characteristic, faith in the manifest destiny of the Republic.

"We rarely find," said Napoleon "combined in the same person all the qualities necessary to constitute a great General. The most desirable is that a man's judgment should be in equilibrium with his courage; that raises him at once above the common level. If courage be a General's predominating quality, he will rashly embark in enterprises above his conception; and on the other hand he will not venture to carry his ideas into effect if his character or courage be inferior to his judgment." By way of illustrating this principle Napoleon went on to assert that it was impossible for Murat and Ney not to be brave, but added that "no man ever possessed less judgment." Speaking of moral courage, he said: "I have very rarely met the two-o'clock-in-the-morning courage; I mean unprepared courage; that which is necessary on an unexpected occasion. Kleber was endowed with the highest talents, but was merely the man of the moment, and pursued glory as the only road to enjoyment, while, Dessaix possessed, in a very superior degree the important equilibrium just described."

Cambria Iron Works.

From an interesting account of this great establishment in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, we learn that it is turning out rails, to-day, at the rate of five miles in length, or sufficient to lay two and a half miles of track every day. Expressed in pounds, the daily product of rails is five hundred thousand pounds—two hundred and fifty tons—a quantity sufficient to freight a good sized sea-going vessel, and it would take a fleet of three hundred such vessels to carry the product for one year. The whole place is a wonder. Everywhere there is incessant motion, from the loading up of the cupolas with the dirt-like masses of ore to the final issue of the iron in a constant stream of rails that make five miles of length every day. Fires are blazing and gleaming everywhere. Immense numbers of workmen and wonderful masses of machinery are moving with never-ceasing energy in all directions. Including the twelve hundred miners already mentioned, the employees of the company number four thousand; and these, with their families, constitute nearly the whole population of Johnstown, a flourishing town of about 20,000 inhabitants. The mill hands are among the most prosperous and contented workmen in the State. They have no Trades Unions and strikes are almost unknown. The company encourages them in all kinds of thrift to promote their comfort and independence, and makes advances to every man who desires to build a house for his family. To ensure the necessities of life, at fair prices, a great range of retail stores has been provided, where everything is sold, and this regulates all the prices in the town. Here the hands have credit from one monthly pay until the next. To provide employment for the families of the hands, as well as to furnish them with cheap and good woolen clothes, a woolen mill has been erected. The company also has its own railways, its own machine shops, lumber mills and brick yards, and everything requisite within itself to carry on its great operations.

How Seymour Takes at New York.

"Burleigh," the New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, relates the following little incident, which shows how things are working at the metropolis: "I was present at Barris' on Saturday, the dining place were merchants and lawyers congregate. There happened to be quite a number of active politicians present representing both sides. Though the thermometer was above 90, the discussion became quite animated. Among the company was a distinguished lawyer who was quite opposed to Gen. Grant. He was addressed by a person present, who said: "You take the stump for Seymour, I suppose?" 'No, I don't,' was the response. 'Well, you will support the Democratic nominee, you are so bitter against Grant?' 'I don't like Grant, but I shall vote for him.' He added: 'Gentlemen, I am the personal friend of Horace Greeley. When the mob, ten thousand strong, hooted and howled round the *Tribune* building, and threatened to tear it down, I was inside prepared to defend it. I am considered one of the best rifle shots in America. I never miss my mark. I saw Gov. Seymour stand in the midst of that excited crowd addressing his friends. I covered his heart with my rifle. I could both hear and see him from my window. I made up my mind that if that crowd came from his speech to attack the building, I would bring him to the ground, and I should have done it, for my ball never misses. What I saw that day was quite enough for me, and he shall have no influence that I can bring to bear.'"

The Boys in Blue and the Ku-Klux.

It is well established that "Klans" of the Ku-Klux fraternity are organized and in operation in every city and town in the North, and they mean to help their rebel allies in every way they can. Their peculiar tactics comprise threats, intimidation and assassination, although so far as known the latter part of their policy is confined as yet to the Southern States. This cut-throat association has a large membership in this county, and some indiscreet members thereof have commenced the campaign before the word of command has been given. They mean to carry the ensuing elections by fraud if they can and by force if necessary. To thwart these fellows and be prepared for any outrage they may attempt, the young men of Western Pennsylvania should immediately organize companies of the "Boys in Blue." In Philadelphia they are organizing rapidly, and in Indiana and Ohio the "Fighting Boys in Blue" are numbered by thousands. Companies are already uniformed in Philadelphia, and have entered upon the campaign with a determination to have a fair fight and win the victory.

Thad. Stevens's Position.

Hon. Thad. Stevens has written a letter to a friend in Lancaster county, stating that he has not declared for Seymour and Blair and never expects to. He, however, says that he has declared against "fools and swindlers," who have misrepresented him on the currency question, and promises when he gains strength to give a full history of the matter. He says: "I shall take care and protect the taxpayers from usurers, by making every man pay and receive just according to his contract." The Lancaster *Express*, Mr. Stevens's home organ, says: "For a person to assert that his opponents in an argument are fools and swindlers furnishes no evidence either of his own wisdom or the strength of his position."

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "The idea that Charles Francis Adams is to be run for United States Senator next winter against Mr. Sumner gains general currency. Happy the State that has two such men to choose from. But the first question is, whether the contest between them shall be in the Republican party. Is Mr. Adams to be the candidate of the numerous and respectable anti-Sumner Republicans, or of the Seymour and Blair men, or of both combined?

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1868.

The Revenue Commissionership.

There is nothing definite yet about the talked of change in the Internal Revenue Office. General Burbridge is working for the place, and he and his friends are very certain one is to be made. Secretary McCulloch also still speaks of the necessity of bringing the office into harmony with the President's views. Cooper and others of the White House ring, however, say to-day they think Rollins is to be left untouched.

Bounty Claims.

All the information in the second auditor's office relating to the payment of additional bounties will be in the hands of the pay department by the middle of next month, and it is now expected that all this class of claims for which sufficient evidence to warrant payment can be found, will be settled in sixty days. A majority of the cases where the record is unfinished lack only what is known as form number 5, being a duplicate receipt for final payment signed in blank, which the Paymaster fills up. Many soldiers appear to have withheld this for fear of making it easy to defraud them, but the guards are such as to render this impossible.

The Fourteenth Amendment.

The new Attorney General is credited in quarters likely to be well informed, with clearing the fog in Seward's mind relative to the status of the reconstructed States in the South. It will be recollected that in his proclamation of the 16th inst., Mr. Seward was not able to see that the ratification of the fourteenth amendment by the States counted for anything, while in that of yesterday he puts them on the same footing as other States. The matter has made some talk here to-day.

The Late Military Order.

The President's order assigning Gen. Canby to the command of the Department of Washington relieves Gen. Emory, who will probably be ordered to his regiment. It also puts Canby and McDowell, who commands the Department of the East, under Hancock, who is over the Department of the Atlantic. Gen. Canby is expected here in about a week. The assignment of Rousseau to command in Louisiana was specially insisted upon and directed by the President.

The Georgia Senators.

It is inferred from information here that the election of Hill, Republican, and Miller, Democrat, as Senators from Georgia to-day was brought about by a coalition between the Democrats and about a dozen Republicans who would not support the regular radical nominees, Brown and Blodgett. Mr Hill was a thorough Unionist during the war and is now a conservative Republican.

The President's View.

A question which will fully test the President's disposition to recognize or refuse to recognize the new governments of the South, is expected to come up in a few days, through an application from Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, for military assistance to aid him in securing obedience to law in several parts of that State. The President has, within two days past, been so very particular in the circulation of a denial of the report that he had stated in conversation his intention not to recognize these State governments, that the general impression here now is he intends to do so.

The True Lights.

A campaign political organization called the "True Lights," similar to the "Wide Awakes," is being recruited here among the politicians. The uniform for the members of the organization consists of an oil cloth cap of navy pattern, with a red, white and blue band, and an oil cloth cape. The officers of this department will wear the usual military badges to distinguish their rank.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1868.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF 7-30s.

The following was issued this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 29th July, 1868.

Holders of 7-30 Treasury notes falling due July 15, 1868, are notified that the time for the conversion of these notes into 5-20 bonds will cease on the 1st day of August next. Those desiring to have their notes converted should address them to the Secretary of the Treasury and deliver to the express or place them in the mails on or before that day.

[Signed] HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

A letter has been received from Capt. Henry A. Wise, of the United States Navy, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, announcing his arrival at Carlsbad, Bohemia, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, which for some time past has been very much impaired. The passage to Europe has not increased the malady which induced him to seek relief at the European watering places.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Chinese Embassy left Washington to-day for Auburn.

CLERKS DISCHARGED.

The force in the Adjutant General's office has been reduced fifty or sixty clerks, owing to the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation of money for their employment.

UNCALLED FOR INTEREST.

The amount of uncalled-for interest owed by the Government on United States bonds, amount to over $65,000, which is payable in coin at the office of the Treasurer of the United States. Arrangements will be made to acquaint the parties interested of the fact, in order to effect a discharge of this public obligation.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.

Only twenty-five supervisors are authorized to be appointed under the spirits and tobacco bill, but already over a hundred applications have been filed for these offices. Nominations for gaugers under the same law are being made by collectors in large numbers. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is preparing general instructions under that act.

INCREASE OF SECURITIES.

Several of the Western National Banks have recently been called on for an increase of their securities, which has become requisite on account of an increased amount of public deposits. In all instances these banks have complied with the order. The First National Bank of Charleston, Illinois, has voluntarily ceased to be a government depository. Deputy and Acting Comptroller Knox has published an abstract of the quarterly report of all national banks, in lieu of the abstract dated July 23d, from which the reports of forty-four banks were inadvertently admitted. The resources in the aggregate are stated at $1,571,317,136, including the following items: United States bonds to secure circulation, about three hundred and thirty-nine and one-third millions; United States bonds and securities deposited to secure deposits, $38,000,000; United States bonds and securities on hand, $20,000,000; specie upwards of $21,000,000; compound interest notes, $19,741,000; three per cent. certificates, $45,000,000.

LIGHTS.

The light-house board has in course of construction two ranges of lights for Grand Island Harbor, Lake Superior, which will be ready for exhibition on the 15th of August.

Remarkable Mental Precocity.

The members of a small but highly cultivated world in Paris are at present much occupied with a great marvel. This is a pretty young girl of twelve or fourteen, who has received a good but not extraordinary education, but who, to the amazement of every one, speaks a number of languages with extraordinary ease, and has rapidly developed within a few months a depth and extent of knowledge of every kind which is literally miraculous. Her parents and friends, who have been with her constantly, declare that her reading has been limited, and her knowledge of the world next to nothing, yet there is scarcely an event in history, a great work of art, a distinguished man of letters, or artist, or monarch, or statesman unknown to her. Of all these she speaks as if they were known to her by experience. A distinguished jurist and philosopher who had heard of this living miracle, declared after several hours' conversation, that there was not a judge in Europe more profoundly familiar with every phase of crime, every caprice of the aberrations of passion, or every theory of reform and punishment than this infant. It has been observed that her mind darts like lightning in conversation from hint to conjecture, and that she surmises and draws forth facts and truths with a strange power like divination. "She learned from me ten times more than I knew myself on a subject which I had studied for years," was the remark of a well-known *savant* who had conversed with her in hopes to fathom her secret of acquiring knowledge. There is no claim to supernatural or mystical influences, and the power, whatever it be, is all purely mental.

GEN. PALMER hit the nail on the head when he said that the eastern and western wings of the Democratic party are playing a game of seesaw on the currency question. The west made the repudiation platform and Seymour mounted it, and in this way they intend to go through the canvass. Speaking of the position of Seymour, the *Nation* says: "He is the chief of the wing of the party that has all along opposed such schemes. He is well known to be in favor of a return to specie payments. He lives in the midst of a community which would be ruined by national repudiation." Nevertheless we have seen him obtain his nomination by extraordinary weakness or trickery. In violation of distinct averments he received and accepted the nomination. He is party to a juggle, that bodes no good in any event.

THE French Emperor propounds a political theory that those who stain their hands in blood never profit by their crime. He said if one of the many attempts against King Louis Phillipe had succeeded, there is every probability that the House of Orleans would be reigning over France. His words relate to the assassination of the Prince of Servia, but it is as if he was persuading the the red republicans of France that they would not profit by his murder. Louis Napoleon can scarcely believe the theory he puts forth, or the blood he ordered to be shed in the *coup d'etat* would not profit him so long.

Chief Justice Chase will be in New York to-day, stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Robert Connigsby, special agent for the British Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce in America, is in New York to make official inquiry into the present state of American productive industry, and the general circumstances and condition of the working classes.

Michael McGrath nearly murdered his wife in Newark, Tuesday, because dinner was unprepared.

The Java sailed yesterday with $187,000 in specie on board. The steamers Allemania from Europe, and Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, arrived. The latter brings $461,000 in treasure.

Secretary Welles has issued an order recalling a number of ships, which will be put out of commission in order to reduce the Navy.

Secretary McCulloch, it is reported, is not at all satisfied with the new tax bill. He believes the section allowing the drawback on exported spirits, throws open the door to frauds, and that supervisors with power to suspend officers receiving much larger salaries than themselves, irresponsible detectives, will not add to the efficiency of the revenue service. It is quite probable that if the bill as it came from the Conference Committee could have been scrutinized at the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch would have recommended a veto. Regulations of the very strongest character for the collection of drawbacks on exported spirits are in course of preparation at the Department.

Parker's Oil Refinery, Cleveland, exploded Tuesday night, killing one man and injuring two others. The premises were burned. Loss ten thousand dollars. The Diamond Oil Works was slightly damaged.

General Butler was served with several notices of suits against him by parties now in business in New York. He left for the East yesterday morning a little flurried, it is said.

The five spans of the Pennsylvania railroad bridge destroyed by fire on the 17th, have been rebuilt, and trains are now passing over it regularly.

At a meeting of the St. Louis Merchant's Exchange yesterday morning a resolution was adopted that after August first thirty-two instead of thirty-five pounds of oats, shall constitute a bushel in that market.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., special says: At nearly all the collieries recently stopped in this section, work was resumed to-day. The miners will go to work to-morrow at Hazelton. In the Lehigh region all the collieries are in operation, except at the Stockton works, and to-morrow the operatives will go to work here. In Schuylkill county the miners are still lying idle, but from present indications will unquestionably go to work in a few days on the Lehigh Valley Railroad system of paying the men by the hour, which works admirably.

The suicide mania continues unabated in New York. Tuesday afternoon Catharine Youghan, of 340 Eighteenth street, cut her throat with a razor, and yesterday morning Daniel Miller, of 67 Laurens street, who had been locked up on a charge of assault and battery, committed suicide by hanging himself to an iron bar of the ventilator of his cell. Tuesday evening an unknown man, at Coney Island blew his brains out with a pistol shot.

There are twenty-five supervisors and twenty-five detectives to be appointed under the new tax bill since it was signed by the President. Large numbers of applications have been filed at the office of Internal Revenue for appointment to those positions, many applicants being Collectors and Assessors seeking promotion. The detectives will probably be chosen from among the most efficient officers of the late corps of agents and inspectors. Under the provisions of the new bill about three hundred inspectors and twenty-five special agents, and ten revenue agents went out of office.

Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan arrived at St. Joseph Tuesday night, and were met at the depot by a very large crowd of citizens and escorted to the Pacific House, amidst enthusiastic cheers, music and firing of cannon, where Colonel Harbine delivered an address of welcome, after which they were entertained by the Grand Army of the Republic, and the citizens generally. Similar demonstrations were made on their arrival at Omaha Tuesday morning. A large concourse of people received and escorted them through the town to the headquarters of the Grant Club, where they ascended the platform and were introduced to the people amid deafening cheers, firing of cannon, etc. Subsequently they had a general hand-shaking, and were greeted with unbounded enthusiasm.

Joshua Hill and H. V. M. Miller were yesterday elected United States Senators from Georgia. On joint ballot of the Senate and House for the long term, Hill received 110 votes, Brown 94; for the short term, Miller received 119, Blodgett 73, scattering 20. The announcement of the election of Hill and Miller gives general satisfaction, and was received with cheers. Much confusion was manifested on the announcement, and the galleries were ordered cleared.

The Chinese Embassy arrived in New York last night, and will remain a day or two before proceeding to Auburn and Niagara.

Three professional burglars, named Aker, Wilson and Burnett, were arrested in a liquor saloon on Baxter street, New York, yesterday, where a quantity of stolen property had been recovered. The goods have been identified.

Several persons were slightly injured at a German ball at Hudson City, Tuesday night, by the fall of a chandelier containing four large kerosene lamps, which enveloped the place in flames. The building was saved.

There was a fire in the cigar store of Leon Sachez, 489 Broadway, yesterday morning. Loss $6,000, partly insured.

An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday morning to incendiarize No. 5 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

The Erie Railway Company have contracted for 8,000 tons of steel rails, some of which have arrived, and the remainder are to be delivered during the summer.

A three days' Saengerfest is progressing at Poughkeepsie.

The Bellows Falls hotel block, King's building, and a harness shop at Bellows Falls, Vt., were destroyed by fire yesterday.

The construction train went out on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad yesterday. Regular trains will run as soon as the road is repaired.

The militia will probably be called out in Tennessee.

A bill passed the Tennessee Senate yesterday, unanimously expressing the inability of the State to meet its interest, and providing for the funding the State debt, principal and interest, due and to become due in three years, in thirty years bonds, at six per cent. interest, payable in Nashville. The House bill to abolish the financial board, was passed unanimously in the Senate. A resolution was offered to raise a joint committee to wait upon the Governor and ask him to recommend the removal of political disabilities from disfranchised citizens of Tennessee.

Mr. Rhind, manager of the Quebec, Canada, bank, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of perjury.

The St. Louis *Times* (Copperhead) publishes an account of a Democratic meeting at Elk Lick, Saline county, Mo., last Saturday, being disturbed and finally broken up by Radicals. Two or three fights occurred during the early part of the meeting, in which several heads were broken and other injuries inflicted, but subsequently, while Colonel Phillips was speaking, he was interrupted by a man named Howard, who shot another named Chatham. Pistols were then freely used, and a general battle ensued. Three men, Radicals, were killed outright, and seven others badly wounded. Five or six Democrats were also seriously hurt.

It is reported that large fires are raging on the north shore of Lake Superior. The atmosphere on Lake Erie is so hazy from the smoke that steamers find navigation extremely difficult. Navigation on the St. Lawrence is suspended from the same cause.

The rains in Alabama still continue.

The Alabama Senate has been, for the past two days, considering a bill for the punishment of Ku-Klux Klanism.

Secretary Seward arrived at Auburn, N. Y., last evening.

Francis Rodman, Secretary of State of Missouri, has sued the St. Louis *Republican* for the publication of a libelous article on the 19th inst., in which it was stated Rodman and some associates went through the mock ceremony of the Lord's Supper in a beer saloon in Jefferson City, Rodman performing the ministerial functions, and the emblems being lager beer and crackers. Rodman claims fifty thousand dollars damages.

The heaviest thunder storm known for years passed over Savannah, Ga., yesterday morning. One child was killed, some buildings struck and other damage done. Light rains continued throughout the day.

The steamer General Buell left Louisville last evening, having on board the two brothers Reno, who have the past few days been incarcerated in the New Albany, Ind., jail. They are charged with complicity in the recent express robberies. Their destination is Lexington jail, Scott county, Indiana.

The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District of Michigan yesterday nominated A. D. Conger for Congress.

Franklin J. Moses was yesterday elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. Two Associate Justices will be elected to-day.

Hill, Lemmon & Co.'s saw mill in St. Louis was burned yesterday. Loss $45,000; insurance $20,000.

Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan arrived at Macon, Mo., at 2:30 P. M. yesterday, and were received in an enthusiastic manner by nearly all the people of the town. The party were introduced to the crowd and returned thanks, after which they left on a special train for St. Louis.

At Marietta, O., the Democratic Convention nominated the Hon. Martin D. Follett as Representative of the Fifteenth Congressional District.

The Democratic Conventian at Cambridge, Ohio, nominated Josiah M. Estess, of Harrison county, as candidate from the Sixteenth Ohio Congressional District.

TERRIFIC OIL EXPLOSION.

Burning of the Album Oil Works.

Explosion of Eight Tank Cars of Oil.

One Man Killed, Another Seriously Injured and Another Missing.

A terrific oil explosion occurred at the Album Oil Works, owned by Messrs. Lafferty and Waring, and located at Bennett's station, three miles from the city, on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, resulting in the death of one man and the serious, perhaps fatal, injury of another.

It appears that about half-past six o'clock last evening, a train of oil cars was left on the siding for the purpose of being refined at the works. The siding at this place runs up to the works, and Mr. Robert Lafferty, one of the owners of the works, assisted by a young man named James Gonigle and the still-man, whose name we were unable to ascertain, was engaged in unloading the oil. A plug at the bottom of one of the tanks became loose by some means or other, and the oil running out caught fire from the furnaces, in front of which the train was standing, and the flames communicated immediately to the eight other tanks of the train, causing a terrific explosion. The burning oil flew in all directions, setting fire to the oil works, which were burned to the ground.

James Gonigle, a boy about seventeen years of age, was blown across the track and his body was burned to a crisp. Coroner Clawson has been notified and will hold an inquest to-day. Gonigle was the only support of a widowed mother.

The stillman was missing at last accounts, and is supposed to have been killed.

Mr. Robert Lafferty, one of the proprietors of the works, was badly burned, and his recovery is considered doubtful. He was brought to the city last evening by a man named John McMerriman, who resided near the scene of the accident, and taken to his home at No. 90 Wylie street. The unfortunate man was badly burned, and the flesh came off his hands and arms. He was attended by Dr. Pollock and other physicians, but his recovery is considered doubtful. The family of Mr. Lafferty were at Hilldale, but have been telegraphed for.

At eight o'clock, when our informant left the works, the flames had been partially subdued, but there was still danger of the flames communicating to some large tanks on the hill.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Peter Dean, a Well-Known Citizen of this City, Run Over by a Freight Train and Killed---Coroner's Investigation.

Peter Dean, formerly a member of the Pittsburgh Councils but who has lately been keeping a small tavern at Four Mile Run, was run over by the freight train west on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Saturday about midnight. It appears that Dean took passage on the 10 P. M. McKeesport Accommodation train, Saturday night. He was intoxicated, and immediately after getting aboard he fell asleep. The conductor did not notice him until the train had arrived at Brown's Station, about six stations above where he should have got off. He immediately awoke him and told him that he was passed Laughlin's. The deceased replied that he was not and sat down. The conductor who felt timid about putting him off there, started the train, but he had no sooner done so than Dean ran to the door and was about jumping off, when the conductor caught him by the coat. That garment parted, but the conductor caught him around the neck and held him. The train was then stopped and he got off, intending to walk back to his home. Nothing more was seen of him until about four o'clock Sunday morning, when Mr. James Brown found him lying on the track near the station named, horribly mutilated. It is supposed that when he got off he started to walk down the track but being very drunk staggered and fell, and was unable to get up. The entire freight train and locomotive passed over him, mangling his body terribly, and strewing his remains for a considerable distance along the track. The engineer of the freight train knew nothing of the accident until yesterday morning. This confirms the belief that deceased had laid down on the track. He might have tried to get on the freight, but from the facts and circumstances connected with the case it is not probable that he did. The body was placed in a box by Mr. Brown, and brought down to the late residence of deceased on the Church train yesterday. The grief of his family, who was entirely ignorant of the accident until the arrival of the train yesterday morning, with his dead body, cannot be described. The scene about the cars when they were removing the body was heart-rending. On one side was the wife wringing her hands like a maniac, while on the stood a group of interesting children. When the box was opened, the eldest son of deceased looked at the corpse, but for a moment could not realize the fact that it was his father. As the awful truth flashed upon his mind, he threw himself on the box containing the mangled remains and apparently fainted away. Mr. Dean was at one time a member of Councils from the Third Ward, and a few years ago was in comfortable circumstances. He yielded to a weakness for liquor, and for some time past has been drinking considerably. He leaves a wife and three or four children to mourn his loss.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A locomotive on the Connellsville Railroad was placed at the disposal of the Coroner, who went out and held an inquest. The following testimony was adduced:

E. E. Raymond, sworn—Was assisting the conductor on the 11:30 train; Dean wanted to get off at Brown's Station, but the conductor wished to keep him aboard and take him to Braddock's.

James Meyers, sworn—Am engineer of the through freight train; passed Brown's Station five minutes before three in the morning; did not know of any one being killed until the train came in this morning and saw blood on the bumping block of the engine; had a head light burning and saw no one on the track.

William Hook testified that he knew nothing about the accident.

Thomas Neeley, conductor of the train, testified that he was looking back at the red light when they passed the place of the accident, and knew nothing about it.

Thomas Drake, sworn—Am conductor on the McKeesport accommodation train; when collecting tickets Dean's son, who was on the train, inquired if his father was aboard; told him I did not know; before reaching Brown's Station I told Peter Dean that he had passed Laughlin's; he said he thought not; I wanted to take him to Braddock's but he refused to go; I tried to keep him on the train and, I think, tore his coat in doing so; I put him off safe at Brown's about 11:28 P. M.; the son, who was in a front car, got off at Laughlin's; deceased was in a rear car.

The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death through negligence on his own part, and relieved the railroad officials from all blame.

Pittsburghers Murdered by the Indians.

From St. Louis papers we learn that two Pittsburghers, named H. Lauble and J. W. Whittaker, were killed by the Indians on the 10th inst., on the Missouri river, at a place forty miles from Fort Peck, and between that Fort and the Round Bute, Montana.

The boat left Pittsburgh last spring, having on board Lauble, Whittaker and Henry Pennington, of Pittsburgh, together with a number of other persons, among them was Wm. B. S. Dowdall, of St. Louis.

On the trip Mr. Dowdall became acquainted with the other parties mentioned, who expressed their intention of establishing a wool-yard; he entered with them into the project. They landed at the place where the tragedy occurred, established a business and built a log cabin. This was on the 24th of May. On the 4th of June the Peninah, after going to Fort Benton, called at the place and brought some letters for Whittaker, Lauble, and one or two others of the party from Fort Benton. Whittaker and several other members of the party went on board the boat when it landed and all were seen to be in good health. They said they had had no trouble with the Indians, but that a shot had been fired at one of them while hunting. The party had forty or fifty cords of wood cut. The boat came down to Leavenworth and went back to Fort Stevenson; while there a man named Michael Tobin came to the boat in a yawl and gave the officers the particulars of the terrible tragedy. It appeared that this person had, in company with a man named Michel Burke, sailed down the river in a skiff and landed at the wood-yard mentioned. Here the bodies of four of the young men were found, much mutilated and their scalps cut off. Nothing could be seen of the rest of them.

The bodies of Lauble and Whittaker were recognized, but Burke did not know the other two; one of them was, however, thought to be that of the young Bowell, of St. Louis. It is feared that the rest of the party have shared the same fate.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—The Lewistown *Gazette* says the statement that the Reading Railroad Company intended connecting the Treverton Road, which they lately purchased, with the Millcreek Road at Selingsgrove is correct, but denies the report that work has been stopped or the route abandoned on the latter road, between Selingsgrove and Northumberland.

—The right of way for the Cleveland, Wooster and Zanesville road has been secured as far as Wooster. Most of the property owners residing along the route not only subscribed liberally to the stock, but donated the right of way to the company in addition. It is estimated that the purchase of the right of way for the distance not donated will not exceed an outlay of ten thousand dollars. Over two hundred thousand dollars stock has been subscribed between Cleveland and Wooster, and the work upon the remainder of the route is progressing with equal success.

—Work on the Colebrookdale Railroad was commenced last week, the first ground having been broken by H. R. Hawman, Esq., sub-contractor, at Glasgow, in Pottsgrove township. The different contractors are putting on a large force of workmen, for whom shanties have been erected at different points, and the work of cutting and grading will be pushed forward rapidly. Mr. Rice has sub-contracted the whole work, in mile sections, from Pottstown to Mount Pleasant, a distance of thirteen miles. The road will connect with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at the former place, near Davis's Mill, at the west end of Manatawny Bridge.

—The Philadelphia *Herald* says of the Catawissa Railroad: It is a subject of remark and congratulation on the part of those who have passed over the Catawissa Railroad, that it is as well managed a road as there is in the country. A triumph of engineering, it passes through some of the most romantic portions of our State, and cheaply affords a pleasant journey to the great lakes, by prompt connection. Its road bed is substantial, its cars comfortable, even to luxury, and its employees courteous and obliging. The road is now largely patronized by tourists and others in search of health and pleasure. It goes, as we have said, into the best heart of some of the most picturesque portions of Pennsylvania, and it is fast opening up a very rich and productive country.

—A mortgage of the Missouri Pacific Railroad for seven million dollars, has been filed in the St. Louis county Recorder's office. This mortgage is to secure the bonds issued by the Company to pay the State five millions of purchase money for the road, under the legislative act of last winter. One million and a half of bonds, known as the Dresden bonds, were given some time ago to work on the part of the road west of Dresden, and the remainder to change the guage of the road so as to conform with the Kansas Pacific Railway, and place the road in complete and effective working order. The amount of purchase money will probably be paid in Missouri State bonds which will reduce the State debt to that amount. The mortgage is in favor of Uriel A. Murdock, James Punnett and Luther C. Clark, and the bonds are to run for twenty years, and are payable in gold at New York, and bear six per cent. interest. The stamps on the mortgage amounts to seven thousand dollars.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, in an article on the bridge question, as relates to the navigation of the Ohio, makes the following statement: Forty million bushels of coal are shipped from Pittsburgh every year during high water. This is equivalent to 1,600,000 tons, and at 10 tons to the car, would require 160,000 cars to transport it. The bulk of this is for Cincinnati and points below. Railroads in their present condition could not transport this for less than ten cents per bushel. They would not for less than twenty cents, if it became necessary to employ them. The actual cost is from one and half to two cents. We suppose that the shipments of coal from other points on the river amount to twenty millions more. And this trade is rapidly increasing. It is reasonable to calculate that in five years it will be one hundred millions of bushels a year.

Weekly Commercial.

GEN. GRANT AS A STATESMAN.

From the Life of Ulysses S. Grant, by Charles A. Dana and J. H. Wilson, Bvt. Major General U. S. A.

It is contended in some quarters that Gen. Grant has given no evidence that he possesses statesman-like abilities. In reply to this it might be insisted that to accomplish the great objects we have enumerated required something in addition to mere soldierly qualities, and that the tasks were of such a complex character that their successful performance demanded the talents of a statesman not less than those of a warrior.

The advocates of the contrary theory will, in proof of their assertion, cite the fact that Grant has never held civil offices of trust and influence; that he has never been a member of a legislative body, nor the Governor of a State, nor represented his country at foreign courts, nor conducted diplomatic correspondence, nor been accustomed to address popular assemblies on public questions, nor even mingled in politics. All this must be admitted. Grant has never been an officeholder, nor an office-seeker, nor a partisan politician. He has issued orders for the government of millions of men through years of peril, but he has never delivered a speech in Congress, nor shone as a stump-orator. He has planned campaigns, proclaimed truces, received the capitulation of cities, and negotiated the terms of surrender of an armed Confederacy, but he has never waited in the presence chamber of Kings, nor wearied the patience of Ambassadors with vapid diplomatic dispatches. His genius has been invoked to save a republic of forty millions of people in war, and his wisdom to reconstruct a shattered Union of thirty-seven States in peace, but he has never sent an annual message to a Legislature or to a Common Council of a city.

Those who would measure the extent of one's abilities as a statesman by the number of offices he has held, should remember that Washington, Franklin, Knox, Hamilton, Jackson, Taylor, and Lincoln had never had much official training or experience of any sort in civil affairs, and especially in legislation, till they were called to discharge the highest civic trusts. Knox and Hamilton went almost directly from the camp into the Cabinet of Washington; Lincoln had only served a single term in the lower branch of Congress when he was summoned to the Executive Mansion; and Taylor cast his first vote at the polls at the election when he himself was a successful candidate for the Presidency. Though enthusiastic parties rallied around Washington, Jay, Madison, Monroe, Wirt, Tompkins, Jackson, Calhoun, and Taylor, and bore them into office, they were never, in the popular acceptance of the term, politicians: they never breathed the fetid air of the caucus; they never addressed political meetings; but their countrymen, testing their character and achievements by no such narrow standard, have ranked them among the great statesmen of their times.

Now, we are not claiming that Grant is the equal of all these eminent civilians, but only citing their lives to show that it does not necessarily follow that men do not possess statesmanlike qualities merely because they are not partisan politicians or have not been trained in a particular routine of civil employments. It would be thought flattery to assert that Grant is the peer of many of the distinguished characters just named; but he is certainly entitled to a place in that class of men of whom Franklin, Knox, Jackson, Taylor, and Lincoln were illustrious types.

It hardly admits of a question that his education was better adapted to fit him for statesmanship, than that afforded by most of the higher grade of colleges in this country. The Academy at West Point, not only thoroughly tests and trains the intellectual faculties, but its routine of studies embraces law in its application to the ruling of States, the history of nations, political economy, the Federal Constitution, and the general science of civil Government. He passed the severe ordeal of the academy with great credit. Moreover, he possesses in large measure those native qualities and cultivated habits which enable one to supply deficiencies resulting from want of experience in the conduct of civil affairs. He has quickness of apprehension, breadth of comprehension, patient industry, persistency of purpose, self-reliance, and common sense; and, better, even than these, he has had a seven years' discipline in one of the greatest schools of modern times, wherein he has been constantly engaged in dealing with some of the most important and intricate concerns, political and military, ever entrusted to the care of a civilian or a soldier.

Grant entered this incomparable school on the firing of the signal gun at Sumter. Through the earlier portion of these seven years, he was one of its most assiduous and apt scholars. For the remainder of the period he was one of its ablest and most successful masters. He who regards him as a mere soldier in an era so crowded with civil, social, financial, and military events of the first magnitude, takes a narrow and one-sided view of the part he performed in this grand chapter of the world's history.

It is the misfortune of distinguished military chieftains, that their achievements in the field so attract and dazzle the eye, that observers are wont to overlook their less brilliant but ofttimes equally valuable services in dealing with political matters of a *quasi* civil nature. Viewed in this aspect, Grant's position is not unlike that of Wellington, whom, it may be remarked, he somewhat resembles in the salient points of his character. The political aid rendered by Wellington to the cause of the allies during the five years he commanded in the Spanish Peninsula, was as important as his military campaigns. Though the British Cabinet knew that throughout these five years much of his time and patience were spent in healing the strife of political factions, regulating the administration of justice, counseling with the feeble and impracticable Ministers of Portugal, and dictating a policy to the proud and implacable grandees of Spain, it was not till long afterward that these facts became known to even his well-informed fellow-subjects, who had only recognized him on that theater of his exploits, as the hero of Vimeira, Talavera, and Vittoria, just as the masses of our citizens, not aware of Grant's civil services during the past five years, only know him as the conqueror at Donelson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and the Appomattox.

The like statement may be made respecting Gen. Scott. His military record is all aglow with brilliant deeds. But his civil labors were hardly less important than these, though for years they were unknown to the great majority of his countrymen. Throughout his life he was a skilful negotiator, and apt at dealing with embarrassing public questions, more than once by his informal intervention averting the calamities of war. But Scott lived so long that his fellow-citizens become familiar with his good deeds as a pacificator, and they now revere his memory not less for these than for his more dazzling exploits in the field.

In suggesting this comparison, between Grant and the two distinguished soldiers just mentioned, it need hardly be added that the parallel does not run on all-fours; for it would be absurd to imagine that in all particulars he was the counterpart of two men who but slightly resembled each other; and as we have seen, as a soldier he is greatly superior to either. But there were points in the character of Wellington and Scott besides those already named, which bear a striking likeness to traits in the character of Grant.

Like Wellington, Grant is reserved in manner and speech; apt to give dry, curt answers to those who would pry into his thoughts: accustomed to state the conclusions at which he has arrived without detailing the mental processes through which he reached them; thoroughly digesting plans in his own mind ere he announces them to others; accurate in his estimate of character, so that in selecting his subordinates and coadjutors he intuitively puts "the right man in the right place;" with a cool and impassive exterior, through which however, there occasionally bursts a glowing phrase, hot from the heat, that becomes a talisman, like, "I shall fight it out on this line if it takes all summer,"—an echo of the slogan at Waterloo, "Up guards, and at them!"

Though Scott was one of the most vain and loquacious of men, and Grant is one of the most retiring and taciturn, Grant, like him, has rare tact in conducting difficult negotiations to a successful termination. It is universally conceded that Scott excelled in this respect. A striking illustration of Grant's skill therein was shown in the happy manner in which he disentangled the meshes wherein Gen. Sherman had become involved in the terms of surrender he proposed to Gen. Johnson, in April, 1865. Destitute of accurate information, because of his isolation in the heart of the enemy's country, the terms he had tendered did not comport with the wishes of the Government. These terms were promptly disavowed and countermanded by the civil authorities at Washington. Deeming himself rudely treated, his pride was wounded, his warm blood was inflamed, and, the hero of "the grand march to the sea," was in a state of extreme irritation. In this unpleasant condition, Grant was despatched to North Carolina to settle the matter. After mutual explanations, and a thorough survey of the field of controversy, the high-spirited victor promptly and heartily yielded to the views of his calm and modest commander. The friendship of Grant and Sherman, so dissimilar in every prominent trait of their characters—a friendship tested by rare vicissitudes of fortune, and growing stronger with every trial—is one of the most interesting facts of its kind which the war, so fruitful in striking incidents, has brought forth.

In the three years that have transpired since the war terminated, Grant, as Commander-in-Chief, and for five months as Secretary of War, has been required to deal constantly with civil matters, of the most rare, complex and delicate characters, deeply affecting not the South only, but the entire country. In the discharge of these high duties he has never forgotten that he is a citizen as well as a soldier, and has wielded his vast powers rather as a civil magistrate, than as a military commander. The nature of these services is understood. Their extent and value can hardly be overestimated. The unimpeachable and enduring record of his acts bears testimony to the zeal, urbanity, prudence, and ability with which he has executed his responsible trusts.

In the face of these facts, can it be affirmed that Gen. Grant has no statesmanlike qualities? Rather do they prove that he possesses a capacity for civil affairs which needs but the pressure of duty and the occurrence of opportunity to exhibit rare administrative abilities.

It has been an axiom in American history, that to the training which Washington, Knox, and Hamilton, for example, received in the revolutionary war, and in the intervening period down to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, were mainly due those qualities that so admirably fitted them to discharge the duties which devolved upon them after the new government went into full operation. And is it not safe to infer, nay fair to insist, that long and thorough discipline in the events of our late war, and varied experience in handling the still pending and unsettled questions which have resulted therefrom, are quite as necessary to prepare a ruler for the wise administration of national affairs for a few years to come, as it was necessary in the analogous case of the revolutionary era, to train Washington and his compeers for the discharge of the political responsibilities ultimately imposed upon them?

Rather may we insist that such a training and discipline are more necessary for the public men of our times than they were for the fathers of the republic in their day. The contest of 1776 was a war, practically, between foreign nations, divided by the ocean. Ours was a civil conflict, between the citizens of one country. When the revolutionary war closed, the defeated party retired to its home beyond the seas, leaving the whole body of our people to rejoice as victors, homogeneous in feeling and united in opinion. But the beaten party in our late strife are Americans, dwelling side by side with their conquerors, the humiliation that followed their defeat being aggravated by the impoverishment and ruin that have resulted from their wild crusade. Through the term of the next National Administration the subjects that will press upon the public attention and demand solution and adjustment, spring directly out of, and in truth are part and parcel of the same subjects which, during the administrations of Lincoln and Johnson, have agitated the councils and shaped the destinies of the American people, whether dwelling in the North or in the South.

During both of these administrations, the clear mind and strong hand of Grant have been employed in devising and executing the plans and measures that carried the nation through its perils in war, and have secured to it so much of peace and prosperity as it now enjoys. In view, then, of the present condition of the country, and of the peculiar character of the calamities that afflict it, and the dangers that beset it, and of the complexity and delicacy of the political and military problems that will demand solution in the immediate future, it cannot be doubted that the employments and experiences of Grant, through the seven years wherein these grand events were passing across the stage of history, have more thoroughly prepared him for wisely and safely guiding the nation, than could twenty years spent in the ordinary routine of civil offices of even the highest grades.

Standing at the close of the eventful epoch we have been surveying, we need not hesitate to affirm, that to play the part in this great drama which Grant has performed, has required talents of a very different kind, if not of a higher grade, than those which produce the mere soldier, however illustrious. His enlightened counsels, the actual services he rendered in regard to civil, social, legal and financial matters of unprecedented character and transcendent importance, affecting the interests of large populations and the destinies of powerful States, prove that he possesses abilities and attainments that entitle him to a place among the wise and prudent statesmen of the country.

Lake Erie Female Seminary, at Painesville, Ohio.

As the COMMERCIAL finds its way regularly into at least twenty of the States of the Union, we wish to take advantage of the fact that this Seminary has just closed another year's work, to say something about its origin, character and prospects, for the information of our readers at a distance.

Mount Holyoke Seminary, at South Hadley, Mass., had been in successful operation for years, under the care of that noblest of female educators, Mary Lyon. She and Rev. R. Hawks had counselled together and co-operated in the originating and establishing of that school so unlike and so superior to all other Seminaries for the education of young women. The ideas lying at the foundation of this school and giving it its marked peculiarities were:

1. To furnish as thorough and complete an education as could possibly be given in three years time, so complete, indeed, that no amount of money could secure a better one in the same length of time.

2. So to arrange the entire machinery of the school as to reduce the expense to the lowest possible point, thereby opening the school to the daughters of the poor as well as the rich.

3. Engrafting upon the whole the principles of benevolence and perfect equality, thereby recognizing no distinction but that of merit and talent.

4. Moulding and cementing all the parts by the holy and attractive idea of the *family* with its sympathising, cheerful, and pious influences.

5. Infusing into the whole the most decidedly religious life but free from all sectarianism.

These were the fundamental ideas on which Miss Lyon and Mr. Hawks built Mt. Holyoke Seminary. The mighty influence of these ideas were soon seen and felt wherever the graduates of that Seminary were found, and the superiority of its training over that of other, more costly and more fashionable schools, was admitted by all.

In 1856 the friends of female education in Northern Ohio felt the need of something different and better than any school then established for this purpose. Mr. Hawks came upon the ground from Holyoke, thoroughly versed in all its principles and details. Various locations on the Reserve were examined, as to their fitness for *another* Mt. Holyoke—and finally Painesville was selected; a magnificent lot of fourteen acres, partly wooded, and lying within the corporation and just on the west edge of the village, was purchased—a Board of Trustees, composed of gentlemen of different religious denominations was chosen, a large and beautiful building erected, and the school was opened in the fall of 1857, under a corps of able teachers, all graduates of Holyoke. From that time the Lake Erie Female Seminary has been in full and successful operation, and has graduated some of the finest scholars and noblest and best women in the land.

In its course of study—in its domestic arrangement, in its social, moral and religious influences, it is purely another Holyoke.

Of all the seminaries and colleges established for the education of young women, Mount Holyoke acknowledges but two of them as her own daughters, and, we are happy to say, our Lake Erie Seminary is *one* of the two. It has *all* the features and characteristics of the mother, and no others. And that mother's blessing is fully given to it.

All the domestic work is done by the young ladies—not with the idea of *teaching them* domestic work, but for the threefold object of furnishing a small amount of healthy exercise daily—of diminishing the expenses of the school, and of avoiding the intolerable annoyance which would result from dependence upon a large number of servants.

The expense at the present time is $150 per annum for tuition and board. The daughters of Missionaries and Ministers, in service, are charged but $130.

It will be seen that this sum is but a fraction of the expense incurred in the so-called fashionable schools—and is so small that most parents will find they can better afford to send their daughters to this Seminary than to keep them at home.

We unhesitatingly say there is no better school in all the country. And we feel that we are conferring a favor on parents in calling their attention to this Seminary. Here, in addition to a thorough education, your daughters will receive that judicious watch and care which is exceeded only by that of the most intelligent and pious parents, in the household.

In conclusion, we advise all parents seeking an institution that offers to their daughters educational advantages of the very best character, and one so arranged and conducted as to render the transition from the home circle to the boarding school less abrupt and unnatural, one, too, all of whose influences contribute to refinement of manners and permanent excellence of character, to address Hon Aaron Wilcox, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, at Painesville, Ohio, who will take pleasure in sending a catalogue and giving all needed information.

"Horgs,"

Horgs are generally quadrupid.

The extreme length of their antiquity has never been fully discovered; they existed a long time before the flood, and hev existed sum time since.

There is a great deal uv internal in a hog; there ain't much more waste in them than in a oyster.

Even their tales can be worked intew wissels.

Hogs are good, quiet borders, they alwus eat what is set before 'em and don't ask any foolish questions.

They never hev any diseaze but the measles, and they never hev that but once; once seems to satisfy 'em.

There is a great many breeds amongst them.

Some are a close corporashun breed, and agin some are built more apart, like a hemlock slab.

They used to hav a breed in New England, a few years ago, which they called the striped hog breed, this breed was in high repute with the landlords; almost ev'ry tavern keeper had one which he used to show to travelers, and brag on him.

Some are full in the face like a town clock, and some are as long and lean as a cow-catcher with a steel-pointed nose onto them.

They all rute well; a hog which can't rute well hez been made in vain.

They are a short-lived animal; and generally die as soon as they get fat.

The hog kan be learned a great many cunning things, such as histing the front gate off from its hinges, tipping over the swill barrel, and finding a hole in the fence tew git into a corn field; but thar ain't enny length to their memory, it is awful hard work for them to find the same hole tew git out, especially if you are any ways anxious they should.

Hogs are very contrary, and seldom drive well the way you are going; they drive most the contrary way. This has never been fully explained, but speaks volumes for the hog.

JOSH BILLINGS.

Another Western City.

A new city has been founded on the Kansas Pacific Road, called Sheridan City, under the auspices of the National Land Company, at the crossing of the line over the North Fork of Smoky River. This point may be more definitely located in the reader's mind by saying that it is twenty miles beyond Monument, the present terminus, and twelve miles east of Fort Wallace. This new station, named in honor of Major General Phil. Sheridan, is near the end of the present subsidy, and in the event of Congress refusing to grant the additional aid asked for, will be the temporary terminus of the road, and the center of a heavy mountain trade.

DR. RICHARDSON, of Springport, New York, made an interesting experiment at the Medical Convention recently held in Rochester. In investigating the causes and nature of eruptive diseases, he made the following experiments: He took a piece of fresh beef, and put it under pure water, where he left it remain seventy hours. By this time the meat had begun to decompose, and was far from being agreeable either to the taste or smell. The doctor then took a single drop of the water, and examined it under the microscope. He discovered in it numerous minute animals, all in a lively state. He estimated that a cubic inch of the water contained over twenty thousand of these beings. The doctor, at this stage, deliberately swallowed four ounces of the water, and soon afterward opened a vein in his arm. In the blood that issued forth he discovered a number of living organisms precisely similar to those in the water he drank. This statement was made before the Convention, and if it failed to convince the auditors of squeamishness on the doctor's part, it must, at all events, have satisfied them of his devotion to science.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29.

ADAM SMITH somewhere defines a philosopher to be a man who speculates on everything, but practices nothing. With a slight license a similar affirmation may be made with regard to our Congressional financiers. For months they have been speculating on every imaginable form of financial policy, and have finally agreed on a Funding Bill which it is admitted, on all hands, amounts practically to nothing, and will not satisfy the holders of bonds or anybody else that expected any financial sagacity from Congress. It appears to have failed entirely to comprehend the situation. It is remarked that the title of this bill, "An Act providing for the *payment* of the National debt," seems to imply that Congress has fallen into the error that many individuals do in their business, namely, that they liquidate a bill by giving their note for the amount, and pay the note by renewing it. Congress proposes to pay the national debt by exchanging bonds bearing six per cent. interest and due in fifteen to twenty years for bonds bearing four and a half and four per cent. interest, due in thirty and forty years. The national creditor will fail to see much payment in this operation, and as there is nothing compulsory in the bill forcing the exchange of bonds, it is not probable that there will be many of the new bonds issued. The only inducement held out in the law to make the exchange is, that the creditor gets a long bond, for a fixed period, and a distinct avowal on its face that the reduced rate of interest and the principal are to be paid in gold. The bonds are to be free from all taxes except the tax on income, as imposed on other incomes. These inducements will be scarcely sufficient to atone for the loss of 1½ to 2 per cent. in the annual interest realized on the existing 5-20 bonds. Until Congress shall decide on repudiation in some of its various shapes, of paying the principal in greenbacks or of specially taxing the interest, the bond holders will hold on to their 5-20s. There is more reason to apprehend the breaking of the promise of this second bond, than there was at the time of making the 5-20 bond that its promise would be violated now, from the fact that the Government will then have shown itself capable of doing a dishonorable act, and such a breach of faith will tarnish credit forever. Should the dishonorable step of imposing a tax in amount that would reduce the rate of interest on the old bonds below what is promised in the new, or any other act of violence be done the plighted faith of the Government, making it the interest of holders to make the exchange, it might be done; but so long as the option is left with the creditor, and his interest remains as now, the funding bill is not of much account. Counting the premium on gold at 40, a four per cent. bond will net 5.60 in currency, and a 4½ per cent. bond 6.30 in currency. The present 5-20 bonds net, with gold at 40 per cent. premium, 8.40 in currency. This difference will effectually stay an exchange of bonds.

—Money here is in good supply at usual rates, and in the East continues largely in excess of the demand at 3@4 per cent. with most of the transactions for large amounts, and where first-class houses are the borrowers at 3 on mixed collaterals. The supply of commercial paper is inconsiderable, and the banks have to rely upon the Stock Exchange for the employment of their capital. The easy condition of monetary affairs is likely to last for from thirty to sixty days before the rate of interest is materially advanced, and following this the supply will continue abundant at 6@7 per cent., according to all the indications, until the return flow of currency from the West sets in and again reduces the rate of interest.

—Gold is strong at 144, and advancing. The present high premium of gold is the subject of much discussion. The fact that the balance of trade is against us, and constantly increasing; that the foreign market for United States bonds is well supplied; that no considerable shipments of the only other exports we have—produce and cotton—can be made before October; all show that the unprecedentedly large shipments of the first half of the year are likely to be continued, and that the present firmness in the gold market is not altogether speculative.

—Railway shares opened weak to-day, and suffered a slight decline on the entire list. The hot weather and the absence from the New York Stock Exchange of many leading operators operate to produce a quiet market and limited transactions.

The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 80 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Boards:

	July 29.	28.	27.	25.	24.	23.
N. Y. Central	135⅜	136	135⅞	134¼	134⅛	133⅞
Erie	68⅝	69⅛	68¾	68⅝	68⅝	68⅞
Hudson River	137	138	138½	138½	138	139
Reading	94⅜	95⅛	95⅛	94⅜	94⅝	93
Mich. South	92	92¼	92	91⅜	91⅞	81⅝
Ill. Central	150	150	150	151	151	151
Pittsburgh	88⅝	89⅛	89⅛	88¾	88	87⅞
Northwe'n	81⅛	82⅝	83¼	84	83⅜	83⅝
Northwe'n	82⅛	82⅛	82	83⅜	83⅜	83⅞
Toledo	102⅞	103	102⅛	103	102⅞	102⅞
Rock Island	107⅞	108⅝	108	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
Fort Wayne	109⅜	110⅛	110⅛	110	109⅜	109⅞
Ohio & Miss.	30¼	30⅛	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
Gold	144¼	144⅛	144⅛	143⅜	143	143⅜

—Governments are weaker and neglected. The transactions are limited, and there is little disposition to operate in them. Holders are waiting for higher prices, and investors are hoping for lower. At present the market is steady at quotations.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Clos'g
1881's	115⅜	115⅜	115⅛
1862 5-20s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅝
1864 5-20s	111	111⅛	111⅛
1865 5-20s	112⅛	112½	112½
1865 5-20s, new	109⅜	109⅜	109⅛
1867, 5-20s	109⅛	109⅜	109⅜
1868, 5-20s	109⅛	109⅜	109⅜
7-30s, July	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10-40s	108½	108⅜	108⅜
Gold	143⅞	144⅛	144⅛

James T. Brady & Co., Bankers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the annexed comparative range of prices for government securities:

	July 29.	28.	27.	25.	24.	23.
U. S. 6s '81 co.	115¼	115½	115½	115½	115¼	115¼
5-20 c. 1862	114½	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20 c. '64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20 c. '65	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. 5-20 c. '65, n.	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
U. S 5-20 c. '67	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
U. S. 10-40 c.	108⅛	108⅛	109	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
U. S 7-30, June	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	109	108⅛	108⅛
U. S. 7-30, July	108⅛	109	108⅛	109	108⅛	108⅛

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29, 1868.

Trade to-day was very dull, more so than usual for some days past. Flour is in light supply and firm at full prices with a fair demand. Old wheat is scarce, and new is in but moderate receipt as yet, but buyers are not disposed to buy at present quotations as everything indicates a decline at an early day. Groceries are in fair request. All other articles are dull and prices to a great extent nominal. The receipts of leading articles of produce continue light but adequate to meet all current wants at quotations. Since our last, we note as follows: Flour, 490 bbls; apples 63 bbls; cheese, 18 boxes; corn, 526 sacks; wheat, 876 sacks; oats, 464 sacks, and butter 49 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the current wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

BUTTER—Choice fresh butter is in demand and scarce. Sales of very choice were made at 30c ℔ lb. The market is nearly bare of any kind.

EGGS—Choice eggs are scarce. Those warranted command 22c ℔ dozen, and the common run 20c ℔ dozen.

CHEESE—Market quiet but steady. Sales of factory at 15c; Hamburg and Western Reserve at 14c; Goshen at 16@17c, and Sweitzer at 18c ℔ lb.

BACON, LARD, &C—Market firm with good demand for all kinds. We note sales of 17,000 lbs sugar cured hams at 21½c; 12,000 lbs shoulders 13½@13¾c; 7,000 lbs rib sides 16¼c; 5,000 lbs clear sides 18¼c; 3,000 lbs dried beef 21½c; 20 tierces lard at [illegible]; 25 bbls mess pork $29 50 ℔ barrel.

LARD OIL—There is a fair inquiry with a good demand. We note sales of 45 bbls extra No. 1 at $1 38@1 40 and 15 bbls No. 2 at $1 15 ℔ gallon.

APPLES—Choice apples sold at $3 50@4 25 ℔ bbl.

Groceries.

The condition of the grocery market since our last report has continued very fair. Though there are no very large sales made, there appears to be a steady demand for all kinds of goods. There are no material changes in the market. Coffees are firm and refined sugars are in good demand at prices quoted below. We quote as follows:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in bags, 37c; in mats, 39c; Laguayra, 26@27c; Rio, Fancy, 27½c; choice, 27c; prime, 26c; fair 25c; good, 21@23c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 13½@14½c; Cuba, 12½@13½c; Sugar House, 11½@13½c; Granulated, 17½c; Powdered, 17½c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, 16½c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16c; C 15½c; Demerara 15½@16c; Clarified, 13½@14½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 95c@$1; Porto Rico, 70@80c; Cuba, 60@70c; Bermuda, 75.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 05; other choice brands, $1 00 to $1 10; fair to good, 65@85c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 12@12½c; Rangoon, 11@11½c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c. Cider vinegar from 20@30c ℔ gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22 00; No. 2 Short $18 00; new No. 3 large $12 50; Lake Herring, $5 00; White Fish, $8 50; Pickerel, $5 00.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c. American 8c. Sal 4½c.

SPICES—Pepper, 38c; Cloves, 50c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 80@85c; Ginger 35c; Allspice 35c.

SOAP—McKeon, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 10c; Babbett's, 12c; Oakley's, 11½c; Toilet 21@26c; Rosin 5c to 7c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $7 75.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 26c for full weight; mould candles, ℔ lb, 16c.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manila 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store, 12½c.

DROP SHOT—℔ bag $3 50.

STARCH—Madison, 8c; Magnolia starch 8½c; Silver Gloss 12½c; Corn starch 13½c; Satin Gloss 12½c.

BROOMS—$3@5, as to quality.

PEANUTS—The last sale reported was 750 bushels at $3 25 ℔ bush.

POTATOES—Choice lots of Ohio potatoes sold at $4 50 ℔ bbl. By the bushel sales were made at $1 50@1 75 ℔ bushel for those grown in this vicinity.

HAY—Prime baled is quoted at $22@24 ℔ ton, and loose timothy, per country wagons, at $20@26 ℔ ton as to quality.

ASHES—Small sales of Pearls at 10c ℔ lb, and common and refined at 4½@5c ℔ lb.

FLOUR—There is no change to report in prices from store. We note a good demand, and quote choice Milwaukee brands at $10 60@10 75; good Wisconsin brands $10 25@10 50, and old winter wheat brands $10 75@11 75 ℔ barrel. These are the store prices. We publish by request the Pearl Mill prices:

	Whole-sale ℔ bbl.	Re-tail ℔ bbl.	Whole-sale ℔ bbl. 50 lbs.	Re-tail ℔
Ex family, Lacock	$10 50	$11 00	$10 20	$4 70
Dbl. ex. fam, Pearl Mill	11 00	11 50	10 70	2 85

FEED—The following are the mill prices: Bran ℔ hundred $1 10; shipstuffs $1 45, and middlings $2 ℔ hundred.

GRAIN—There is very little movement in grain. Wheat is in small receipt, owing to the progress of harvest. Many dealers are averse to giving any quotations as to what they are paying for wheat, or the condition of the market. The city mills refused quotations to-day, but the Pearl Mills of Allegheny City, with the usual promptness with which they always furnish quotations for both wheat and flour, and are always prepared to pay the best prices in the market, quote winter and new wheat at $2 10@2 20 ℔ bushel. Some dealers quote higher figures, but do not report any sales. Prices will inevitably be lower in a short time,—just as soon as the new crop has been harvested and a part threshed and sent forward. We hear of contracts to the city mills along the line of the Connellsville Railroad that have been made at $2 ℔ bushel for red winter wheat. Oats are in very light receipt and firm at 80c from first hands. Sales from store at 83@85c ℔ bushel. The crop of oats at present is being cut all over the country and promises to be a good one. New oats will be on the market within a week at furthest. There is no change to report in corn from that reported for some time past. Sales of choice from first hands at $1 05, and out of store and Elevator at $1 08@1 10 ℔ bushel. For the present the whisky distilleries are closed, and there is nothing doing in rye. We quote it dull at $1 20@1 25 ℔ bushel. No transactions in barley and dealers are yet unsettled as to the price they will give.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, July 30, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday presented no particular change; buyers were a little shy and purchased rather sparingly. The previous day's prices were fully maintained; holders did not appear disposed to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. Dispatches from the East furnish the following: Philadelphia—The market was easier on spot oil; prime light straw to white 32c½; standard white 33½@34c; crude, including packages, 21c. New York, prime light straw to white 33c; standard white 34c; crude, bulk, 18c. Oil City—Market quiet but firm; the nominal rates were $5 40@5 50 ℔ bbl.

REFINED OIL—The demand was limited, and sales were of a similar description; we are furnished the following sales: 2,000 barrels standard white, Philadelphia; 1,000 barrels September, 1,000 barrels October, 35c; spot oil was nominal; sales 1,500 bbls; 500 September; 1,000 bbls October, 35c; sales 1,500 barrels last half August, 34½c ℔ gallon.

CRUDE OIL—The market was inactive and sales were restricted; prices were unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls, bulk, sellers' option, August, 14c, and 3,000 bbls buyers' option. August, private terms.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

There was considerable activity in refined oil on Saturday one week ago, with large contracts both for present and forward delivery; but since the demand has fallen off and the market closes at a decline of ½c, with less disposition to operate. Sales reported by the *Commercial List* of 500 bbls crude at 22c; 2,500 bbls in bulk at 17c; 2,000 bbls do, first half of August at 17½c, b. o.; 2,000 bbls do, first half of September, at 18c, b. o. closing nominal at 17c on the spot. Of refined in bond 21,000 bbls were disposed of at 34½, 34@33½c on the spot, and 34½@34c for all the month delivery, b. o.; 4,000 bbls S. W., August, at 35@34½c. b. o.; 1,000 bbls do do at 34½c, b. o.; 1,000 bbls for first half of September, at 34½c, b. o.; 10,000 bbls, September and December, at 35c, b. o.; 1,000 bbls each month. October, November and December, at 35c, b. o.; 3,000 bbls, September to November, at 34½c, b. o.; 1,000 bbls, October to December, at 34½c, b. o, closing at 34c on the spot; 34½c for balance of the month; 34½c for August; 34½c for September, October, November and December; and small lots of free oil sold at 35@38c. Residuum is very quiet and held at $3 50. Benzine is in better demand, with sales of 500 bbls for first half of August at 19c, s. o.; and 2,000 bbls for last half of August at 19c, s. o. There is a steady demand for lubricating oils, and prices are firm at the recent advance. Sales of 100 bbls Galena, 22 gravity, at 70c; 350 bbls, 27 gravity, at 45c; Volcanic is steady at 40@45c; American Natural at 60@65c; Longmoor at 35c, and Mount Farm at 35c; 40 bbls Sperm Lubricator at $1 30, and 150 bbls car oil at 35c. The receipts for the week were 5,165 bbls crude and 15,950 bbls refined. The exports were 1,813,862 gallons refined and 60,113 gallons benzine. Total for the week 1,873,975 gallons. Total exports since January 1, 1868, 19,452,100 gallons, against 14,144,538 gallons same time in 1867.

Petroleum at New York.

Crude in bulk, for present delivery, is dull, and prices favor buyers; for August delivery, there has been a fair business but mainly at a decline of ½@1 cent. Sales reported by the *Shipping List* are 1,700 bbls, in bulk, at 17@17½c; 2,500 do for export, on private terms; 9,400 do in bulk, for August, 17½@18c; and 2,000 do, September, on private terms. Refined in bond, has ruled very quiet—there is but little demand, but the stock is small, and holders are firm in their views—we quote S. W. 34½c; sales 550 bbls P. L. S. to W, at 32½c; 3,000 do S W. 34c; 250 do in bulk, 29c; 500 do. August, 35c, B. O; 500 do, on private terms; 500 do September, 35½c, B. O.; 1,000 do, in bulk, 30c; 1,000 do, on private terms; and 500 do. October, 36c S. O., last half. Free is dull. Naptha is dull and nominal—160 bbls, 65 gravity, sold at 17½c.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868.

The wool market has remained very quiet with but little offering, owing to the harvest. Advices from the East still indicate low prices, with no prospect of any improvement. In Washington county no large amount of fine wool has yet been sold, but in the adjoining counties of Beaver, Lawrence, &c., large amounts of wool have been sold at 35@40c. We quote coarse fleece 35c; medium fleece 37c; fine fleece 38@40c the outside price for choice lots.

The Detroit *Post* says that wool buyers inform us that they can actually make purchases in Boston of Michigan wool of this year's clip, at lower rates than the same qualities can be purchased here. Some of our buyers have been making purchases of lots at 37½c, subject to their own sorting. The same wool, when sorted out, has been offered at 40c. The range paid by buyers in this market is 35@38c.

NEW YORK.

The *Economist* reports the wool market as still continuing dull, with rather an increase however in the sales of fleece. Manufacturers are not disposed to stock up heavily, and the small amount they have bought in the West enables them to keep out of the Eastern market. And this will certainly be their line of policy till the goods market is better developed than at present; and although wool is being sold at very low figures, yet there is no disposition whatever, either East or West, to speculate in wool. The last great feat in this direction was the immortal "ring."

Yet, notwithstanding the small inducements held out this year, and the losses sustained the past few years, Western dealers have been buying and are now shipping freely. Stores are filling up, and wool is freely offered; and where the money invested can be got out and no loss suffered, it is freely sold. Few, however, are so fortunate in this respect; loss is, as a general thing, the cry. It was bought too high, too much paid, and yet this wool was bought at 25c, or under gold value.

Coarse and medium wools are in the most request, that is in proportion to the amount supplied, and the amount of this kind of wool on the market is increasing. Fine wools move slow, and at very unsatisfactory rates. It cannot be considered that there is any real tone to the market for any kind of wool except combing. The domestic is taken up as quick as it comes, and Canada is about out of the question; very little is offering. A large quantity has gone to England; a large amount the Canadians have thought proper to work up rather than put upon the market at prices offered.

Pulled wools are very dull, and it is as hard to move them as any other kind of wool.

The sales of Fleece aggregate about 800,000 lbs, ranging at 42@47c for Ohio, 41@42c for New York and Michigan, and 38@42c for Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

MICHIGAN.

Buyers inform us, says the Detroit *Post*, that they can actually make purchases in Boston of Michigan wool of this year's clip, at lower rates than the same qualities can be purchased here. Some of our buyers have been making purchases of lots at 37½c, and subject to their own sorting. The same wool, when sorted out, has been offered at 40c. The range paid by buyers in this market is 35@38c.

In Kalamazoo county, Michigan, over 500,000 pounds of wool have been bought up this season, the highest price reported being 45c. At Mount Clemens, Macomb county, about 115,000 pounds have been purchased, 38c being the highest price. At Niles, in Berrien county, 61,000 pounds have been bought at prices ranging from 33 to 35c.

Wheat at Detroit, Michigan.

From the Detroit *Tribune*, of Saturday, we learn that although nothing of importance is being accomplished, yet at the Board this morning there was more "talk" and opinions as to prices were more freely expressed. For a boat load of No. 1 white, seller all next week, $2 05 was bid, while $2 was bid for all August delivery. Also, three car loads were offered by sample for Saturday's delivery at $2 25, while two car loads of No. 1 white changed hands for Saturday's delivery on private terms. Last year the first car load that was sold was taken at $2 40, which was 38@30c above the real opening rates of the market. Sales were freely made subsequently at $2 10@2 12, with one or two at $2 08. This shows that first sales of a new crop are not always a criterion from which to judge of prices at which the market will open. The feeling, however, just now is quite firm, and it is quite probable that the range named in our quotations of yesterday will include opening prices for our market.

At Mount Clemens we hear of one man's crop of 500 bush of amber and white being sold at $2 00 for both kinds. That would bring white wheat at about the figures named for this market.

No 1 Wheat—Along the line of the Michigan Southern Railroad the station agents are notifying farmers that wheat intended for shipment must be free from all chess, cockle and straw, or it will not be received as No. 1.

The *Post* says the first wagon load of new wheat sold in this market for this season was purchased at the City Elevator this afternoon by F. [illegible] Esq., and $2 ℔ bush was the price. [illegible] a light amber the variety known [illegible] has become quite a favorite seed on account of its ability to resist the fly.

Iron at New York.

The market for Scotch pig continues very firm, and, with moderate stocks and light receipts, prices tend upward. Holders offer their stocks very sparingly, generally refusing to sell other than small parcels. Sales reported by the *Shipping List*, are 250 tons Glengarnock at $48; 55 do supposed $42; 300@400 do Eglinton $42, from yard, now held higher; 75 do Monkland, a resale, $43, ex ship; and 100 do Coltness, on private terms; Gartsherrie is firm at $44, and Coltness at $44 50. No. 1 American is as scarce as ever, and while the trouble among the coal miners continues, production cannot be increased and a general blowing out is even feared. The leading Pennsylvania companies do not offer to sell at present, and indeed cannot deliver parcels sold a good while since; the sales are 200 tons No. 1 at $39, with re-sales as high as $41@42, and 200 tons No. 1 Peekskill, $38. We notice, besides, 2,000 tons new English rails, supposed at $51 gold; 150 do old T rails, part $19; 50 do old tyres $58; 200 do No. 1 wrought scrap, from yard, $47; and 1,000 do steel rails, 60 lbs, to arrive, on terms not made public. Bar is without movement, either in jobbing lots or by invoice. A sale of 1,200 packs Russia sheet iron was made to arrive, half now due, and half due in 60 days, Nos. 7½ to 13½, at 12½c gold—this year's Russian sheet cannot probably be delivered this year, in time for the wants of the trade, there having been no early delivery in Russia, at the port of shipment—the supply here and on the way is very small, and Nos. 9 and 10, on the spot, are held at 14c, and assortments 13@13½c gold.

Metal at London.

From the circular of Vivian, Younger & Bond, London, July 10th, we learn that business in all metals, excepting tin, has been most inactive, and there does not seem any prospect of an early improvement.

Copper—Values during the week for most descriptions have fallen off. The telegraphic advice from Chile of heavy charters during the last half of the month of May has quite paralyzed the market for the time, and it is most difficult to make quotations. The quantity advised is 1,900 tons in bars and ingots, and 800 tons fine copper in ores and regulus. Transactions in Chile produce have been limited to about 200 tons of bars at at from £70 10s to £71 ℔ ton. In other descriptions of copper, nothing has been done worth mentioning.

Tin—There has been a better demand for foreign these last few days, and the price of straits has moved to £92 cash, at which we close firm with rather more buyers. Other sorts have not partaken of this activity to the same extent.

There is nothing new to notice in any of the other metals.

RICE.

The rice harvest of Louisiana promises to be unusually large the current year, according to a letter published in the New Orleans *Picayune*, from the parish of Plaquemines. Parishes that never before raised more than 45,000 bbls of paddy, or rough rice, now reckon on 60,000, equal to 9,720,000 lbs. In 1840 the crop amounted to 3,765,541 lbs in the husk, in Louisiana; in 1850, to 4,425,349 lbs, and in 1860, to 6,455,047 lbs. It is believed that it will exceed 50,000,000 lbs now for the whole State, and so equal the product of Georgia in 1860. The harvest begins from the last of July to the middle of August. It will begin this year about the close of the first week in the latter month, and the new crop will commence reaching shipment in October.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 30, 1868.

CATTLE—The market was fairly active. On the whole the sales were large, although they did not reach the number sold the [illegible] sales exceeded one thousand [illegible] will do for the heated term. [illegible] attended. Among the purchasers [illegible] eastern buyers, who were disposed [illegible] erally when the stock met their [illegible] prices were $4@8 25 ℔ cwt. [illegible] last week. The operations for [illegible] were:

July 16	1,431 [illegible]
July 23	1,248 [illegible]
July 30	1,060 [illegible]

The above shows a falling [illegible] head. The entire sales for the [illegible] 3,839 head, and for the month [illegible]

SHEEP—The supply on the [illegible] transactions liberal, exceeding [illegible] 4,194 head. Owing to the [illegible] sales were a shade lower than [illegible] tions for the past three weeks [illegible]

July 16	8,278 [illegible]
July 23	4,178 [illegible]
July 30	8,384 [illegible]

HOGS—The market was an [illegible] were large with an advance [illegible] week's prices. It will be observed [illegible] advanced steadily for the past [illegible]

July 16	4,626 [illegible]
July 23	1,446 [illegible]
July 30	3,999 [illegible]

Showing an increase in sales [illegible] head. The sales for the past [illegible] head.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE [illegible]

[illegible]

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

John McAllister, sold 20 head [illegible] son at $2 25@2 85.

Bannon sold 88 head for Alle[illegible] and lambs at $1 75.

Wm. Adams had a drove of [illegible] on sale, the best of which bro[illegible]

Stakely & Bro., sold in all [illegible] head for lambs and $1 50@4 for [illegible]

Fowler & Co had in all 300; [illegible] ℔ head, and lambs at 50c@$3 [illegible]

Jacob Rynn sold for Clark 10[illegible] @2 75 ℔ head.

Emery 60 head of sheep at $1[illegible] lambs at $1 25@1 75.

M. Humes 70 head from Beav[illegible] @3 00 ℔ head, and lambs at $1 [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

[illegible]

IRON AND NAILS.

[illegible]

MANILLA, HEMP, AND TARRED CORDAGE, OAKUM, &c.

[illegible]

FRUIT MARKET.

[illegible]

HEAVY HARDWARE.

[illegible]

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

[illegible]

WRAPPING PAPER AND RAG MARKET.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

GLASS MARKET.

[illegible]

LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, &c.

[illegible]

STEEL MARKET.

[illegible]

TIN PLATES, ETC.

[illegible]

BROOM MARKET.

[illegible]

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

[illegible]

SOAP AND CANDLES.

[illegible]

CRACKER MARKET.

[illegible]

TOBACCO MARKET.

[illegible]

PRICE LIST OF TOOLS.

[illegible]

ALE MARKET.

[illegible]

COPPER MARKET.

[illegible]

Coal at Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Leather at Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

[illegible]

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

[illegible]

Flour and Grain at Chicago.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[illegible]

Provisions at Cincinnati.

[illegible]

Wines and Brandy.

[illegible]

Iron at Cincinnati.

[illegible]

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 144¼.

NEW YORK, July 29, P. M.

MONEY

Extremely easy at 3@4 per cent. for call loans.

STERLING

Quiet at 109⅝@110⅜.

GOLD

Firmer, opening at 144, and closing at 144¼. Cash gold is less plenty.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull but steady. Coupons '81, 115⅝@115⅝; do '62, 114⅛@114⅛; do '64, 111⅛@111⅛; do '65, 112⅛@112⅛; do new, 109⅛@109⅛; do '67, 109⅛@109⅛; do '68, 109⅛@109⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅛; 7-30s, 108⅛@109. Conversions of 7-30s to-day $491,150.

BORDER STATE BONDS

Strong. Missouri 92½; old Tennessees 67½; new do 65½; old Virginia 54; old North Carolina 72½, new do 52.

STOCKS.

The railway market was lower, but closes steady. There were free sales of Northwestern common during the day, and it touched 81½. The break in Rock Island, which subsequently recovered, was attributed to the reported passage of a resolution by the Stock Exchange, declaring the certificates not a good delivery until duly transferred at the company's office at Chicago. No such resolution was passed. Pacific Mail was strong and higher. Miscellaneous and Express shares quiet.

5:30 PRICES.

Canton 48@48½; Cumberland 32@35; Wells Express 27⅛@27½; American 45; Adams 52½@53; United States 46½@47; Merchants Union 24½@24½; Quicksilver 21½; Pacific Mail 101⅛@101⅛; Western Union Telegraph 35@35⅛; New York Central 134⅜@135⅛; Erie 68⅛@68⅛; preferred 74½@75½; Hudson 138@138⅛; Harlem 125; Reading 94⅛@95; Wabash 51⅛; preferred 68; St. Paul 74⅛@75; preferred 82⅛@83; Ohio and Mississippi 30⅛@30⅛; Michigan Central 118⅛; Michigan Southern 92⅛@92⅛; Illinois Central 149@149⅛; Pittsburgh 89⅛@89⅛; Toledo 102⅛@103; Rock Island 108⅛@109; Northwestern 82@82⅛; preferred 82⅛@82⅛; Fort Wayne 109⅛@110; Terre Haute 43@44½; preferred 66@67⅛; Chicago and Alton 130@138; preferred 140; Hartford and Erie 17⅛@18.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Gregory $4 70@4 65; New York, $1 15; Edge Hill, $3 70.

Receipts at the Sub-treasury $1,090,811; payments $539,433; balance $83,455,357.

Exports, exclusive of specie, for the week, $2,976,585.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1868.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm at $7 50@11 25 for spring extras.

WHEAT—In good speculative and fair milling demand, and steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 92, and No. 2 at $1 76@1 78, closing at $1 77 cash and $1 61 seller August for No. 2; sales of No. 2 this afternoon at $1 71@1 78.

CORN—Active on speculative and shipping account and ⅛@¼c lower; sales of No. 1 at 92½@93½c; No. 2 at 91½@92c, and rejected at 87½c, closing quiet at 92½@92¾c for No. 1; since 'Change sales of No. 1 at 93½c.

OATS—Quiet; sales at 66½@67c, closing at the inside.

RYE—More active and 5c higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 30; No. 2 at $1 25, and rejected at $1 10.

BARLEY—Firm; No. 2 in store $1 25; sample lots on track and delivered $1 25@1 35.

WHISKY—Firm; holders are asking 48@50c for bonded, and $1 10 for free.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork steady at $28 50. Lard 17¼c for steam. Dry salted shoulders nominal at 11¼c loose.

BEEF CATTLE—Active for best grades; light steers in large supply and 25@50c lower; $4@4 65 for stockers; $4 50@5 75 for common to good choice cows; $6@6 65 for light shipping, and $7 25@8 00 for good to choice shipping.

HOGS—Active and 15@17½c higher, at $8 75@8 90 for light; $9@9 25 for fair to medium, and $9 40@9 75 for fair to good choice smooth.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cotton opened firmer, with a fair demand, and closed quiet and drooping; sales 1,800 bales at 29½@30c for middling uplands, closing with no buyers over 29½c. Flour—receipts 2,655 bbls; quite firm, particularly for fresh ground, with a moderate demand; sales 8,700 bbls at $6 65@7 50 for superfine State and western; $8 15@8 50 for extra State; $8 20@10 60 for extra western; $10 65@13 for white western; $8 55@12 90 for round hoop Ohio; $9@11 for extra St. Louis; $11@14 for good to choice do, closing steady. California quiet and steady; sales 600 sacks at $10 25@12 40. Rye flour firm; sales 350 bbls at $7 80@10. Corn meal quiet; sales 250 bbls western at $5 85. Whisky firmer and active; sales 720 bbls in bond at 52@55c. Receipts of wheat 7,330 bush; quite firm with a moderate milling demand; sales 22,500 bush at $1 95 for No. 1 spring; $2 30 for amber winter Canada; $2 50 for new white Georgia; $2 30 for new red Georgia; 1 load No. 1 Milwaukee choice at $1 98. Rye scarce and firm at $1 75@1 83. Barley nominal. Barley malt quiet and steady. Receipts of corn 34,[illegible] bush; opened steady and closed dull; sales 102,000 bushels at $1 05@1 11½ for mixed western afloat; $1 10 for kiln-dried. Receipts of oats 13,820 bush; oats ½c lower; sales 51,000 bushels at 84c for western afloat; 83c to arrive. Rice dull. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar steady; sales 400 hhds at 11½@12½c for Porto Rico; 11@12½c for Cuba. Molasses dull and heavy. Hops quiet. Petroleum firm at 17½@18c for crude, and 34c for refined bonded. Leather—hemlock sole in moderate request at 27@29c for Buenos Ayres heavy weights. Wool steady; sales 250,000 lbs at 42@53c for domestic fleece. Coal quiet and very firm; by auction to-day 30,000 tons Scranton $4 15@4 22½ for lump; $4 25@4 40 for steamboat; $4 65@4 90 for grate; $4 50@4 95 for egg; $5@5 10 for stove; $4 25@4 30 for chestnut. Pork firmer and in moderate demand; sales 300 bbls at $28 25@28 50 for new mess, closing at $28 38 regular; $25@26 50 for old do; $22 50@23 for prime; $24@24 25 for prime mess; also, 1,000 bbls new mess, seller September, at $28 50@28 75; do, seller October, at $28 25; 5,000 bbls do, seller first half of August, $28 50. Beef steady; sales 175 bbls. Beef hams quiet. Cut meats firm; sales 480 pkgs at 12½@13½c for shoulders, and 16½@17½c for hams. Middles steady; sales 75 boxes at 17c for Stratford; 16½c for long clear. Lard a shade firmer; sales 775 tcs at 16⅞@18⅛c for steam, and 18@18½c for kettle rendered; also, 250 tcs prime steam, seller September, at 18c. Butter steady at 27@33c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 11@16c. Freights to Liverpool steady; engagements per steamer for 60,000 bush corn at 5½d.

LATEST.—Flour closed firm with a good inquiry for medium and low grades of fresh ground. Wheat quiet and steady, with a moderate milling demand at $1 82@1 86 for No. 2, and $1 93@1 96 for No. 7 spring. Rye scarce and firm at $1 75@1 83. Oats dull and heavy at 82½c in store, and 83@84c afloat; 86c to arrive. Corn dull at $1 02@1 08 for unsound; $1 10@1 11 for sound new mixed western afloat. Pork quiet with buyers of new mess at $28 30 regular, and sellers at $28 37. Beef steady with a moderate demand. Cut meats firm with a fair inquiry; sales 50 packages bagged hams at 21½@21½c. Bacon quiet and steady at 14c for Stratford cut. Lard firm at 17⅛@18⅛ for fair to prime steam. Eggs quiet and steady.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Flour in demand at previous prices. Wheat in demand at $2 15@2 25 for Nos. 1 and 2 old; new $1 90@1 95. Corn quiet at 88@90c for ear and shelled. Rye dull; new not saleable at better than $1 35. Oats—Old firm at 80c; No. 1 new 66@70c. No barley of consequence on the market. Mess pork held firm at $28 50. Bulk meats advanced and in demand at 12½c for shoulders, and 14½@14½c for sides. Bacon firmer and held higher at the close; shoulders held at 15c; clear rib 16½@16½c, and clear 17c; hams in demand at 20@20½c. Lard held firm at 18c, with a light jobbing demand at 17½c. Butter active at 28@34c. Cheese—Demand fair at 12½@13c. Eggs firm at 17½@18c. Groceries unchanged and quiet. Linseed oil held at $1 06. Petroleum 24@36c. Cotton in moderate demand at 29c for middling; stock on hand to date by actual count 1,891 bales. Hay in demand at $16 00@17 00 ℔ ton on arrival. Tobacco active; leaf $10 75@22 75. Whisky held at 55c. Gold 144 buying and 144½ selling. Raining.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Tobacco—demand good and prices well sustained. Hemp—sales of undressed at $130@160; dressed $240. Flour firm with sales of super at $6 75@7 00; choice extra and XX $8 25@8 75; XXX and fancy $10 00@12 50. Wheat active and higher at $2 25@2 35 for prime to fancy white winter; $2 25@2 30 for choice to fancy and red; prime spring sold at $1 70. Corn—small receipts caused higher prices; mixed and yellow 82@84c; white 90@92c. Oats—heavy receipts caused a decline, now closing at 48@50c. Barley nominal at $1 25@1 50 for prime to choice. Rye higher at $1 10@1 15. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork sold at $29. Bacon shoulders 12½@13c; clear rib 16½c; clear sides 17c; sugar cured hams 20½c. Lard—choice is jobbing at 17½@18c; tierce 18½c. Whisky unchanged at $1 25. Cattle steady with a fair business at unchanged prices. Sheep and lambs unchanged. Weather clear and warm.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—Sales 89 hhds tobacco at firm rates; lugs to medium leaf $7@15 50; Owen county cutting $19 50. Flour—superfine $6 25@6 50. Wheat $1 85@2. Corn 95c. Oats—new 45@55c. Rye $1 25. Mess pork $28 50@28 75; a sale of 500 bbls, delivered in New Orleans, at $30. Lard in tierces 18@18½c. Bacon shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c; bulk shoulders 12c; clear sides 16c. Cotton 28½c. Whisky—raw free $1 15; in bond 60c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 85 and 8,400 bush No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 94; car lots do $1 95. Corn—Sound in fair demand; sales 50,000 bush No. 1 at $1 00. Oats steady; sales 18,000 bush at 80c. Barley—New crop not offered; old nominal. Pork steady at $29 00 for heavy mess. Lard 17½@18c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Flour active, very firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; receipts small; sales of red at $2 25@2 45. Corn active; sales of white at $1 32. Oats firm at 85@92c. Mess pork steady at $29 50. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides 16½@17c; clear sides 17@17½c; shoulders 14½@14½c; hams 21@22c. Lard firm at 18½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—Flour quiet at $10@10 50 for XX spring; $11@11 50 for XX red winter; country brands are weak and irregular. Wheat—No 1 red held at $2 18@2 19; sales 4 cars No 2 at $2. Corn held at 99c. Oats held at 73c. Rye market dull and inactive; held at $1 75@1 80 for No 1. Barley—market nominal. Petroleum firm and unchanged at 31@32c for standard white.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—Cotton quiet and steady, no sales. Flour dull; superfine $7 50. Wheat $1 75@2. Corn 90@93c. Oats 70@75c. Hay $18@20. Bran $23@24. Corn meal $4 50@4 75. Pork $29 50. Lard 18½@19½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Dry Goods—The market for staple styles of cotton goods is steady. There is a moderate inquiry for heavy brown sheetings at 17@18c. Best print cloths 9c. Printed calicoes 13½@14½c; fancy styles in madder woolen goods are in general improved request at $1 50@2 00 ℔ yard for fancy cassimeres, and $1 50@2 50 for black doeskins.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Petroleum steady; crude 22c; refined 34c. Clover seed in good demand at $8 75@9 00. Flour dull. Wheat unsettled and higher; choice Delaware $2 50. Rye $1 60@1 65 for old, and $1 50 for new. Corn scarce; prime old yellow $1 20; mixed western $1 18. Oats steady. Others unchanged.

MARRIED:

GREGG—HOUGHTON—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Elizabeth, on the 21st inst., by Rev. A. M. Milligan, Mr JOHN R. GREGG, of this city, to Miss ANNA M. HOUGHTON.

BUSHNELL—GROVES—At Oil City, July 23d, by Rev. W. S. McFetridge, THOMAS C. BUSHNELL, of Philadelphia, to MARY L. GROVES, of the former city.

McVAY—NEELY—On the evening of the 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Capt. JAMES C. McVAY to SADIE A. NEELY.

WILKINSON—PULPRESS—On Thursday evening, July 23d, 1868, at the residence of A. Johnson, Esq., by Rev. J. W. Logan, Capt. S. J. WILKINSON to Miss MARIA A. PULPRESS, all of this city. No cards.

McCALLAM—BLACKMORE—On Thursday evening, 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 165 Third street, by the Rev. Dr. Howard, GEORGE W. McCALLAM and SALLIE H., daughter of Captain J. A. Blackmore.

DIED:

BELL—On Thursday, the 23d inst, ANNA M., youngest daughter of Kate and the late James Bell, aged fourteen months.

FISHER—On Wednesday evening, 22d inst., WILLIAM, son of William and Mary Fisher, aged eleven years, five months and twenty-six days.

OVIATT—At the residence of her son-in-law, T. Noble, Beaver Falls, Pa., MARY C. OVIATT, in the eighty-third year of her age.

RODGERS—At his residence, on Liberty street, Allegheny city, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 2:15 P. M., Rev. JAMES RODGERS, D. D., in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

OVIATT—On July 24th, at 6 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, T. Noble, Beaver Falls, Pa., Mrs. MARY C. OVIATT, in the eighty-third year of her age.

BLAIR—On Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock, LAURA LASS, only child of Jas. T. and Josephine A. Blair, aged one year, three months and eleven days.

McKEE—On Sunday, July 26, Mrs. MARGARET McKEE, aged seventy-one years.

KURTZ—On Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2½ P. M., BARBARA ROSS, wife of George B. Kurtz, in the thirty-fourth year of her age.

IRVIN—On Tuesday, July 28th, 1868, at 1 o'clock A. M., MABEL JUNKIN, youngest child of Harry R. and Margaretta M. Irvin, aged eight months and fourteen days.

DARRAGH—On Wednesday morning, July 29th, at 2 o'clock, LAURA VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of Captain John J. and Anna E. Darragh, aged one year, seven months and twenty-five days.

MITCHELL—On Tuesday, July 28, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., AGNES, wife of the late Joseph Mitchell (deceased), in the seventy-first year of her age.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year..........$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.......1 50
One copy grade to the getter-up of the club.

We invite the attention of our readers—more especially those belonging to the Democratic party—to the quotation in the paper from the speech of George H. Pendleton, against the legal tender act. After the reader has finished, we ask him, if possible, to realize that the speech was made by the same George H. Pendleton, who, as champion of the Democracy, has filled the land with his clamor for an almost unlimited issue of that which he declared would lead to private ruin, public bankruptcy and repudiation. And if the disgust and indignation of the reader is not already too great, we ask him to cast his eyes over the utterances of Horatio Seymour and the Chicago *Times*, which are appended.

"SOMETHING THAT CHINKS."

The paper mill and printing press—otherwise the greenback plank in the Tammany Platform,—is sadly demoralizing the Democracy. It is no longer the bond of unity, but the apple of discord. It has begun to be found out that the people have some sense, and are able to understand that the reason that greenbacks are not worth as much as gold is because there are too many of them; that when the paper mill and printing press are put in motion manufacturing more greenbacks, for any purpose, the value of the whole will be lessened, so that you have only to pursue the process to destroy their value altogether—which will be an effective way to repudiate the debt into which it is proposed to convert the greenbacks. The demoralization on this subject has already made such headway as to defy the skill of the doctors of the party. For instance: Thursday evening last, in Brooklyn, was a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting, which, according to the *World*, was a "triumphant" affair. The principal speaker was Hon. S. S. Cox, formerly of Ohio, a personal as well as political friend of Mr. Pendleton, and the prospective candidate for Congress in the District where he resides in New York city. About "the finances" he had little to say, but that little was emphatic and significant, the following being the choicest part:

But it (the debt) should be paid. It should be paid by an extension over a fair period of time, "according to the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was contracted." I would (as the Democratic platform says) pay it in "lawful money." LAWFUL MONEY, TO DEMOCRATIC MEMORY, MEANS SOMETHING THAT CHINKS; AND AS THAT PART OF THE DEBT ABOUT WHICH THERE IS MUCH USELESS LOGOMACHY IN CONGRESS, AND SUCH LUCID EQUIVOCATION IN BOTH PLATFORMS, IS NOT LIKELY TO MATURE FOR SOME TIME—I WOULD NOT ANTICIPATE. Certainly for its payment as for other reasons. I WOULD NEVER ISSUE ANOTHER DOLLAR OF IRREDEEMABLE, DEBAUCHING, ELASTIC GREENBACK CURRENCY. Moving on toward GOLD AND SILVER as the standard of all values, and in the interest of labor and commerce, WE SHOULD DO AS HORATIO SEYMOUR PROPOSED IN HIS SPEECH OF THE 11TH OF MARCH LAST, "DEMAND A POLICY OF PEACE, ORDER AND ECONOMY, AND BY GAINING THAT, LIFT UP THE NATIONAL CREDIT, HELP THE TAX-PAYER, AND DO JUSTICE TO THE BONDHOLDER, AND THUS MAKE OUR CURRENCY AS GOOD AS STERLING COIN."

A fairer or squarer backing out from the greenback idea with which the party started out with a flourish, there certainly could not well be. Mr. Cox is not a repudiationist, evidently, for he says distinctly that he "*would never issue another dollar of irredeemable, debauching, elastic greenback currency*"—a position in the very teeth of that taken by Mr. Pendleton only a week before, in favor of an immediate issue of $500,000,000 more greenbacks. He would pay in nothing that is worth less than "*sterling coin*," and Mr. Seymour is quoted to support the proposition. Is Mr. Seymour then on the side of the "bloated bondholders?" Is it after all the Democratic doctrine to pay in gold—"something that chinks?" To this position the party is evidently coming. At any rate the stampede and demoralization have already commenced.

"NOT DEAD, BUT SLEEPETH."

Through the long three years succeeding the war, enemies of the country were not dead, but sleeping. In the sleep of their supposed death they dreamt of treason, stratagems, spoils. The nomination of Seymour and Blair was, to the rebels, like a resurrection trumpet. They rose in the South, East, North and West, and an army of traitors presented themselves ready to do battle again for the "Lost Cause." Leading spirits of the past rushed to the front repeating the old war cries and presenting fancy sketches from the dreams they had dreamt in their solitude. Though beaten, baffled, disgraced, they came with unblushing impudence, demanding to rule the nation, and pleading wrongs loyal men supposed the sword had slaughtered. Foremost in the rank and file of the Democratic party are those whom modesty and shame should have kept in the rear. To modesty these are strangers; on their cheeks there is no trace of shame. They have the same look of haughty defiance, and talk treason with glibness that shows they are thoroughly unreconstructed rebels against the lawful authority of the United States.

To have produced such simultaneous action on the part of Rebels, there must be thorough harmony in the Democratic party with their designs. That is the only logical sequence. It is useless to beat about the bush to discover other purposes. The Democratic party is affiliated to treason and treason is joint heir in the intentions of the nominations. There is consanguinity. Rebel leaders recognize the fact. Wily, speculative, sophistical Northern Democrats own the soft impeachment, and the red-handed secessionists admit that they are

"Useless each without the other."

To the proof. In vain have we searched through Democratic journals for a line of condemnation against the warlike letters of Blair, the treason of Wade Hampton, threats of Wise, arrogance of Toombs, or the willingness of pirate Semmes to go forth again on mission of disorder and destruction. Instead of reproof, we find Democratic journals, with scarcely an exception, roll revolutionary threats as sweet morsels, rejoicing that days of vengeance are approaching. Here and there a faint whisper is heard respecting greenbacks, but that talk savors too much of moderation. It is not spiced sufficiently strong to please the rebels. They would appeal to arms, wipe out the debt by direct repudiation and assert the right of the South to rule, not only the States lately in rebellion, but also Northern enterprise and capital.

Soon as the treacherous name of Seymour arose before the Convention, heralded by Valandigham, the host of rebels stood not on the order of their coming to the front. There was a rush. The gates of the halls of darkness were opened by that sound, and unclean spirits sprang forth to give it welcome. There was affinity for the hell-hounds of New York that had carried fire and sword to peaceable citizens in the mention of the name. Destroyers of peace, authors of unutterable woe, were roused into cheerfulness; and from their revengeful throats rang forth prolonged cheers. Those shouts of applause, the rushing to the front of the leaders of rebel bands, are proof alone of the deep dyed treason that clings to the Democratic party, fitting it as a garment.

When the echoes of the shouts of Tammany had reached the farthest corners of the land, peals of defiance rang forth. Congress was threatened and lampooned. Every mention of resistance with bayonet point was welcomed by applause, until the network of treasonable intention was perfect. Those who had in revengeful mood held their breath before the Tammany nominations, soon as they were over, grew insolent. They were moved by treasonable success in New York to appear in their true character, and now threats of war are common as clusters of grapes in vineyards.

That treason thought finished at Appomatox, takes shape and form again in more dangerous guise. Led by Seymour, dangerous from his subtlety, fostered by Blair in revolutionary epistles, fanned by speeches from ex-Rebel Governors and disseminated by a press in bondage to the party, is now assuming an attitude of defiance, resting for success on revolutionary and illegal means, with the *dernier resort* of war if not victorious.

Take up the story of this pathway to a second rebellion, study the characters of those engaged in the dangerous enterprise, and by steady journey to right defeat ignoble purposes. There is but one way of escape. Warned by the past, hopeful for the future, reflecting men of all parties gather strongly in favor of Grant and Colfax, for their election is the only way to destroy treasonable schemes, now dangerous through the leadership of Seymour and Blair.

THE WAY MR. SEYMOUR SUPPORTED THE GOVERNMENT IN 1863.

In 1863 Seymour's great anxiety was to have the draft stopped. Had it been done it would have given the rebels the victory. As the most effective way to assist them he set himself at work to have the draft stopped, stimulated the mob to resist its execution, and backed by his own personal application the demand of this description of his "friends" that the law should not be executed. What makes the matter all the worse for Seymour, and shows conclusively where his heart was, is the fact that it was when men were more needed and legal means were being pushed, that he plied his efforts most vigorously to prevent enlistments and the execution of the draft. He interposed all sorts of quibbles, and finally interposed the plea of unconstitutionality, which usually takes longest to decide—the plea which lawyers, hopeless of gaining their case but anxious only to stave off decision as long as possible, frequently fall back on. Seymour knew that what the rebels, beaten at Gettysburg and hard pushed at many points, wanted was time. This he undertook to gain for them by attempting to have the draft suspended until the question of the law's constitutionality could be taken into the courts and there tested—a process which might last six months or six years. Such a proposition he addressed to Mr. Lincoln, who replied to him under date of August 8, 1863, as follows:

Your communication of the 3d inst. has been received and attentively considered. I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New York, as you request, because, among other reasons, TIME is too important.

After suggesting explanations of the alleged discrepancies in the calculations for the draft, and expressing a readiness to have all real errors corrected, Mr. Lincoln continued, in response to other propositions of the Governor:

I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the Judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it. *But I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained.* We are contending with an enemy who, as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter-pen. No time is wasted, no argument is used. This produces an army which will soon turn upon our own victorious soldiers already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste our time to re-experiment with the volunteer system already deemed by Congress, and palpably, in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate; and then more time to obtain a Court decision as to whether a law is constitutional which requires a part of those not now in the service to go to the aid of those who are already in it; and still more to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are to go in the precise legal proportion to those who are not to go. *My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical*, in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our common country.

It was in this way that Mr. Lincoln was compelled to argue with the Governor of the largest State at the darkest time of the rebellion. Is there any reason why his nomination should not be received in the South with the greatest approbation, and supported with the greatest zeal?

A NEW DISCOVERY.

The old saying has it, that "there is nothing new under the sun." It has been, however, reserved for the Hon. Sunset Cox to make a discovery that may render the old proverb doubtful—if reliance is placed on what the author asserts. He says the Democratic party is "the great religious party of the day; the one which had in it the principle of Jesus Christ, the law of kindness; it was the party of magnanimity and forbearance. There was but one Christian sentiment in the country to-day, and that was to be found incarnate in the Democratic party."

This assertion approaches that irreverent spirit with which men are not careful to deal. Fortunately there is only assertion. If it were necessary we might instance a thousand arguments to show that the Democratic party is the reverse of Christian, even though the author of the work on Democracy dedicated to Horatio Seymour, styles the nominee of the New York Convention "a good Christian." If there is only one Christian sentiment in the nation to-day, we should like to be pointed to it, so that we might be improved. It is almost too broad a field to point to the whole of the Democratic party. Would it not be as well to take a section, or a few examples, from those who represent the only Christian sentiment of the nation.

Shall we take Seymour? He called the New York rioters his friends and they surely did not represent the only Christian sentiment of the nation. If theirs was the Christian sympathy of Democracy, we can understand that it should be the only sentiment of its kind. Christianity is scarce enough, but if that was Democratic Christian sentiment, we cannot ask for its extension.

Has the only Christian sentiment in the nation been shown by Blair in his revolutionary epistles? By Wade Hampton, Toombs and other rebels in their speeches? Was it shown in the proceedings of the convention, or by the deputation that went to see the dancing saloon of the wickedest man in New York? John Allen's estimate of the Democratic party was the reverse of the assertion by the Hon. Sunset Cox; for he said his place was "the most wicked in New York before the convention sat;" and how that kind of gathering shadowed the only Christian sentiment in the nation, the yells, oaths, disappointments, victims of drink and general disorder testified.

Is Brick Pomeroy's paper an exponent of the only Christian sentiment? The circulation of that paper, so low in its tone, filthy in many of its allusions, cannot be ignored. It trespasses into the sanctities of private life; is not restrained by any delicate or honorable considerations, and by reason of its extensive patronage may be regarded as the popular organ of the Democratic party. Is that the representative of the only Christian sentiment in the land? The question startles. If the Democratic party contains the only Christian sentiment, the paper read the most extensively amongst Democrats, must be regarded as their nearest approach to Christian newspaper excellence.

If the only Christian sentiment is with the Democratic party, we cannot say that we have any desire for the nation to be further christianized. The discovery of the Hon. Sunset Cox is a burlesque on truth. There was one test given for the discovery of the true from the false, "by their fruits ye shall know them." The fruits of Democracy have been akin to pandemonium rather than approaching that which is meekness, love and charity.

"Let us have one currency," says Mr. Seymour; "let us have one currency," respond the small fry. Let $500,000,000 more greenbacks be printed, wherewith to pay off the bonds, says Pendleton. This done the Tammany idea would be painfully realized—"one currency for all," worth not a dollar a bushel, but in the most convenient position in the world to repudiate. Time was when hard money was the Democratic doctrine—gold in every man's pocket. It is the strangest mutation on record that the same party should become the champion of rags to such an extent that its value will be so small that to compute it will tax the arithmetical capacity of the best minds. The Republican doctrine is, preserve perfectly the public faith, as the best means of closing the gap between greenbacks and gold, and thus reduce taxation—a distinction which even the most moderate minds can perceive.

Congress took a recess yesterday until Monday, the 21st day of September. The Funding Bill was among the latest acts agreed upon, but as to its scope and provisions, we have no information sufficiently exact to speak of the probable operations of the law. The law has been signed by the President.

SHALL THE VERDICT OF THE WAR STAND?

Following the lead of Blair, the Democratic papers and speakers boldly present the proposition to overthrow the reconstruction laws by force as "the issue on which the pending canvass will turn." They propose to rip up things generally, and, as if to join issue with Gen. Grant when he says "let us have peace," their purpose has been deliberately formed to resist the verdict of the ballot-box with the bayonet, and plunge the country in war. It is impossible to resist this conclusion. The issue involved in the canvass of 1868 is, therefore, identical with that of 1864. This denunciation of reconstruction, this clamor about the supremacy of races, these threats of forcible resistance to any result of Southern elections participated in by colored voters—these things foreshadow the deliberate purpose to practically re-enslave the colored people of the South, to immediately and absolutely deny them every political right whatever, so far as possible roll back the wheels of Freedom and Progress, and destroy everything for which half a million men laid down their lives, and countless millions of money were spent. Precisely this, and nothing less, is contemplated by the leadership of Blair, the revolutionist and agrarian, to which the party has completely surrendered itself. The *World*, after deliberating on the subject, has come out with an unmeasured indorsement of Blair's letter of acceptance, and says it distinctly presents "the great issue of the canvass." It is impossible to understand the infatuation which has thus led the party to revive the issue of 1864, which presents to the country no other question than *shall the verdict of the war stand or be forcibly set aside?* The presence in Tammany Hall, and the influence acquired in the councils of the party of the Southern politicians foremost in the early secession movement, and of leaders of the rebel armies, no less now leaders of the party into whose ranks, when they passed out of the ranks of the rebel armies, they naturally went, suggests an explanation. It is entirely true that these old rebel and new Democratic leaders understand the Blair issue precisely as we have stated it; for we find Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, immediately following the Tammany Convention, distinctly asserting that with the success of the Tammany ticket will be won all that the South contended for in the war of the rebellion. This we find echoed by Forrest, Hampton, Wise—the Charleston *Mercury*, and other speakers and organs in the South. And a thousand things may be seen that have come to the surface since the Tammany Convention, all going to prove that a bold and determined effort is to be made to upset the verdict of the war and transfer the victory to the secessionists.

GRANT'S EFFICIENCY AS A COMMANDER.

A pretended strong point Democrats make against the Republican leader, is what they call "Grant's butcheries." Figures show that the boasted party of principle reckon without their host in this as in other matters. The following figures may be relied on. They will entirely annihilate the Democratic lies that Grant won his victories by heavy losses.

According to returns there were present for duty in April 1864, of Confederate troops, under command of Lee and Longstreet 72,278. This is the nearest return to the battle of the Wilderness. When Grant crossed the Rapidan, Lee's force, including sick, in arrest and extra duty men, included 86,742.

Grant's force at the Wilderness, including Burnside's Corps, was 98,019. Grant acted on the offensive. His movements were through a wooded country; he had sixty miles of a supply train to guard, while Lee was in a friendly country protected by every means known in warfare.

Grant had thus only 12,000 more men than Lee, and with his supply trains and base to guard the actual combatants were nearly equal in strength. If there was any advantage in numbers, taking into consideration the duty for non-combatants on the Northern side, it was on the side of Lee.

Grant's actual loss from the Rapidan to the James is given at 20,000. Grant took in that time 10,462 prisoners, 4,000 more than Lee.

Now we come to the campaign from Petersburg to the Appomatox. Lee's field returns show that on the 28th of February, 1865, he had a force of 73,349; 59,094 present for duty, exclusive of the Richmond Militia who did trench duty and the crews of the gunboats of the James River. The following returns will satisfy of the final disposition of that force: 27,416 surrendered and were paroled at Appomatox Court House; 19,079 were captured in battle; 10,000 were killed or wounded, and 10,000 deserted between Richmond and Appomatox.

Grant began the campaign with 98,019 effective men; Lee with 72,278. The losses through the Wilderness campaign were about 20,000 men on each side. When Lee reached Petersburg he had a heavier force than at the beginning of the campaign.

The figures, preserved in the Archive Office, Washington, will forever settle the matter as to the South's being crushed by overwhelming numbers; and successfully answer all charges respecting Grant's Generalship. He conquered by virtue of his efficiency as a commander.

BLAIR!

The Pittsburgh *Post* merely publishes the revolutionary letter of that miserable adventurer, Frank Blair, whom the South in Tammany Hall foisted on the Democratic ticket. Not only with our contemporary but with the great body of the Democrats, the letter, like Blair himself, is a bitter pill. And we mistake greatly if thousands do not refuse to swallow it. Not in the history of party politics in this country has there been placed before the country a candidate so utterly unworthy of support as this same Blair. His nomination was an extraordinary circumstance. Of course there must have been an extraordinary reason. Nevertheless it is a perfectly natural one. His nomination was the legitimate result of the letter he wrote on the first day of the convention, proposing to upset the laws of Congress by violence, coupled with the presence of the Southern delegates in the convention, who recognized in the revolutionary proclamation the spirit ever present with them, but which they scarcely dared to manifest. Blair instantly became their man; and to a body of men yet shouting over the nomination of Horatio Seymour, it was not difficult to dictate his nomination. There is not a reflecting Democrat anywhere who desires the peace and stability of the country, but bitterly realized from the start, and still more bitterly since, that the nomination was worse than a blunder. It cannot have escaped them—for it is patent to all who read—that Blair obtrudes himself on the attention of the country as though he intends to be a power in the land. One would think that he had fully made up his mind, should he be elected, to shape the policy of the administration,—and he will. For when, we ask, has a Blair ever been content to play a subordinate part, or has held a subordinate position, if by any means the first could be reached? As things are going on, it will not be long when Seymour will be nowhere. Already Blair has shot ahead of him, and overlaid him with declarations, which distasteful and dangerous as they are, he and the Democratic party must accept. Individuals may—thousands will—repudiate them. But Seymour and the the party have no alternative but to indorse and repeat them as embodying the doctrine of the party.

—We again invite the Pittsburgh *Post* to say what it thinks of this man Blair.

We learn from the St. Louis *Republican*, about the first of August, General Carl Shurz will commence speaking in the State of Indiana, where he will labor for three weeks. He will then come to Pennsylvania and speak till about a month before the Presidential election.

A CRY OF DISTRESS.

Senator Wallace, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, has issued another circular in a style at once agonizing and painful. It moreover betrays alarm in view of the way things are drifting. It commands an immediate change of tactics. The key note is "*let your warfare be aggressive—defend nothing.*" The fact that the party has been placed palpably on the defensive by the Tammany ticket and platform has created wide-spread alarm. Word is therefore given to "defend nothing." But driven into a corner as the party has been, the order will prove a taunt rather than an instruction. With the Tammany platform, forshadowing a revolutionary purpose; with Blair writing a weekly letter filled with undisguised agrarianism, threats of war and shameless blackguardism; with the exultation of the rebel leaders and the defiant boast coming up from every part of the South that *with the election of the Tammany ticket will be won all that was lost by the failure of the rebellion*; with banners thrown out in Richmond, Charleston and the chief seats of treason, whereon is inscribed "*Secession is not dead but alive as ever*,"—with these things ringing in the ears and offending the sight of the country, the injunction to the party to "defend nothing" but take the offensive on all occasions, becomes at once a cry of distress and a confession that the position of the party and its candidates cannot be defended. The circular is full of instructions to the Republicans. It expresses to them the weak point of the enemy. It will do very well for Mr. Wallace to say attack and not defend; but it will not satisfy thousands in the Democratic party, who demand that many things in the Platform, and many more things uttered by the candidates, shall be explained, and to whom the circular is an insult, as well as a confession that no explanation is possible. We can regard the circular in no other light than as a cry of distress, extorted from the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee by the stress of the situation in which the party finds itself.

The *Post* refers in guarded terms to the nominations made by the two conventions. In reading its editorial comments no one would suppose that there had been any other than a regular party convention held. It says:

We refer to our columns for full proceedings of the Democratic Convention. We commend the results of its deliberations heartily, and feel confident of electing at least a portion of the ticket. We consider the recommendation of Mr. Burtt for Congress, in conjunction with the Workingmen, as eminently wise, etc.

The entire ticket, with the exception of Mr. Burtt, (who is designated as an "Independent Citizens' candidate,") is put forth as Democratic, under the modest heading of "County Ticket." The attempt to get up a Workingmen's Convention was such a miserable failure that the *Post* has no inclination to talk about the matter, and the indications are clear that the "only Democratic daily" is already heartily sick of its "fusion" arrangement. It still keeps its courage up by whistling for Burtt, but virtually admits the defeat of the other "portion of the ticket." There is not a workingman in the county who has not sagacity enough to understand the scheme, and the Democrats who concocted this combination are denounced on the one hand by the more sensible of their own party, and ridiculed on the other by both Republicans and workingmen. The *Post* does well in not attempting to carry the deception any further. To say that the ticket is anything but Democratic, that it will be supported by any considerable number outside the Democratic party, or that the Republican workingmen helped to nominate it, would be false; and any attempt to cajole "workingmen" to its support will prove futile. The *Post* has learned something within the past forty-eight hours.

George H. Pendleton has made another speech, wherein he repeats his plan for manufacturing greenbacks to pay the debt, but he throws no light on the question how the greenbacks shall be paid, or what they will be worth after the paper mill and printing press have performed their office. It is very fine for this original copperhead, who opposed the war, who opposed the original issue of greenbacks because they would be an unconstitutional and worthless currency, to propose now to fill the country with them; till a bushel basket full will not be worth a cent; but it will not satisfy the man of sense, who will have no difficulty in seeing through it as a scheme for repudiating the bonds, repudiating the greenbacks, repudiating the debt, and of gratifying that feeling with which Pendleton, and all others who opposed the war for putting the rebellion down, and their Southern allies, have been animated for the last seven years. During the whole of this time they were either fighting the government or were opposed to the cause in behalf of which the bonds, greenbacks and debt were created. Is it natural, is it at all logical, is it in the remotest sense probable that they are better disposed towards the bonds, greenbacks and debt, than they were towards the cause? Repudiation is the beginning, middle and ending of the cause represented by Mr. Pendleton. On what other ground can be explained the sudden and extraordinary zeal of the foremost and worst rebels, the Seymours, the Pendletons, the Vallandighams, and the rest of the army of sympathizers, to say nothing of the Hamptons, the Forrests, the Wises, the Toombses and the like—we ask on what other hypothesis than that repudiation is their purpose, can the zeal of all these for the Tammany ticket be accounted for?

We almost despair of ever procuring from the Pittsburgh *Post* answers to sundry questions, for instance the following: After say $500,000,000 greenbacks have been ground out, wherewith to redeem a like amount of bonds, said bonds forming a part of the National Debt, how much of the debt will have been paid? Will the operation have amounted to anything more than an exchange of one obligation for another? And, after all, when you have got the bonds into greenbacks, and the greenbacks into the hands of our people, exclusively, including our laborers, who will have nothing else, and little of them, perhaps—what will the greenbacks be worth, except as the representatives of coin? Having got everything into greenbacks, and thus paid the debt, as the saying is, in what are you going to pay the greenbacks? Anything but gold? Either that or repudiate them. And as to that, which party will be most likely to pay and which repudiate? If anything is to be repudiated why not the bonds? You say we have not agreed to pay the bonds in gold. Do you propose to pay greenbacks in anything else? Therefore, what in that respect will be made by the change? Won't something be lost on your own showing? Our neighbor of the *Post* is apt at answering questions; and we kindly invite his attention to these few queries; and perhaps he may conclude to favor us with a discussion of the questions they naturally suggest.

The Tammany Platform declares that the Reconstruction acts, under which all but three of the seceded States have been restored, were "*usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void*," and Blair, whose exposition and views have been accepted as the doctrine of the party, asserts that it will be the duty of "the President elected by the Democrats to declare *these acts null and void, and compel the army to undo them*," *and disperse the Southern State Governments with force.* That this is the doctrine of the party we have the authority of the Pittsburgh *Post* for saying, and from whose columns we quote as follows:

General Blair's doctrine on this subject is the doctrine of the Democratic party. He has expressed it forcibly; but others have advocated the same thing, and it is in accordance with true wisdom and sound policy.

It would be as reasonable to dispute that Seymour and Blair are the Democratic nominees as to question the revolutionary purpose of the party; and to question what will be the action of thousands of conscientious Democrats would be to impeach their sanity.

The Senate, in evening session on Thursday, passed one hundred and ten private bill in the course of two hours. That is a sure sign the law makers intend to leave Washington for their homes very shortly. This is about the most extensive style of law making with which we are acquainted. Legislation enough in two hours for a long life time to be able to understand.

THE RIGHT AND WRONG WAY.

If the war which the Copperheads propose to make on the holders of National Securities extended to nobody else, it might not be so bad, though even then the height of rascality would be reached. But their scheme comprehends everybody and everything, and threatens to involve all in ruin, inasmuch as it will, if it prevails, destroy the public credit, utterly vitiate values of every name and character, by rendering worse than worthless the common currency of the country. Those who have not and those who have bonds will suffer alike—but nobody so badly as the laborer. Before the bondholder can be paid the greenbacks must be manufactured, or the people taxed to obtain them. It would be an insult even to the commonest mind to suppose that the consequences of either course cannot, in the light of experience, be instantly comprehended. There is but one true way, which is to guard the public credit with scrupulous fidelity, whereby a lower rate of interest and the lessening of taxation can be obtained by funding the debt. Time—a comparatively brief time—will then close the gap between paper and coin, when, with the condition of prosperity that will necessarily attend every step leading to this consummation, the financial question will be solved. This is the Republican doctrine. What objection can be urged against it?

Whoever has observed the course of Blair since he was placed on the course, must have been impressed with the fact that he has borne himself as though he expects to occupy the White House. All modesty, if he ever possessed that quality, appears to have forsaken him, and he speaks and writes as though he, not Seymour, stood at the head of the ticket, and was the exponent of the ideas and purposes of the party. This very suggestive peculiarity, which has already awakened attention throughout the country and given rise to much speculation among thoughtful men, and occasioned no little dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks, is not confined to the speeches and letters of Blair. His friends in Missouri, where he is best understood, betray the existence of a latent purpose in Blair's nomination. As an instance going to establish this, is the following extract from the speech of Charles Gibson, Esq., at a Democratic ratification meeting in St. Louis:

"Mr. Blair, in this letter, tells us that if he be *elected President of the United States, or becomes President.* [A voice, 'Vice President']—*well, if he be elected Vice President he may become President—he tells you that if he becomes President of the United States*, that he expects these unconstitutional governments in the South, begotten of the sword, to vanish from the halls of the nation, and he tells you that if, in the exercise of his constitutional powers, it becomes necessary, *he will use the necessary measures to remove them out of those halls.* [A voice "He is right," and cheers.]

Now to every mind will occur the query: why this dwelling on the suggestion that Blair may "become President?" Mr. Gibson, his neighbor, finds it difficult to disguise that he fully expects that Blair, "elected Vice President," will "become President." One thing is certain—if Blair was actually running for the Presidency he could not be more arrogant and offensive.

The corner-stone of the Tammany Platform consists of a paper mill and steam printing press. Either this or an army of tax collectors. Paying off bonds with greenbacks presupposes that they are to come from some place. Mr. Pendleton, in his West Virginia speech, plainly admitted that they must be obtained either by making them or taxing the people. Taxation, he was free to say, would be rather over-doing the thing. Therefore the paper mill and printing press would have to be fallen back on. For himself, he said, he was for printing $500,000,000 more greenbacks wherewith to take up the bonds. Precisely how much the bond-holder, who gave one hundred cents on a dollar, would get back by this process, is a matter of simple figuring, thus: If with $350,000,000 greenbacks out a dollar is worth fifty-eight cents, what would be the marketable rate with a new issue of $500,000,000? And when the whole amount of $2,000,000,000 was put afloat, what would be the probable value of a cart-load of greenbacks? This will be an effectual if not a neat way to repudiate the debt which was contracted to save the life of the nation—and which did save it.

The dictatorial tone and growth in arrogance by the Southern Democratic press and leaders, since the Tammany Convention, is the most notable feature the canvass has developed. These organs of the party have taken the lead, and assume to dictate to Democrats North and South. For instance, the Richmond *Examiner* rebukes sharply Senators Buckalew and Davis for dissenting from the revolutionary sentiments of Blair, and speaks of its "painful reflections" in view of the course of these Senators and other signs in the North of disagreement with the dangerous principles which are put forth with such a show of authority and are finding so much favor as the correct interpretation of the Tammany Platform. "If this is the mode in which the Democratic platform is to be vindicated," says the *Examiner*, "it would be better to hold another Convention, and call it in." If it is not already, it is clear that the Democratic party soon will be under the leadership and control of the hot-heads and fire-eaters who were the authors of the Rebellion.

The extraordinary manifestations of a purpose dangerous to the peace and stability of the country have created the impression in and out of Congress that an adjournment would be injudicious and unsafe. It was in accordance with this feeling that a recess till the 21st of September was proposed. There is something remarkable and startling in the method of these manifestations, following so immediately on the heels of the Tammany Convention. An intention to forcibly resist the Reconstruction Acts, is now openly proclaimed. Talk of bayonets and bloodshed is now common to the mouths of Democratic orators, in the letters of Democratic candidates, and the columns of the Democratic press. The public ear is being familiarized to it, as it is to repudiation. It is with such arguments—if they can be so called—that the people are plied in favor of Seymour and Blair—whom they fit exactly. It will be a sad day for the country when such arguments prevail, and such candidates are elected.

Seymour's love for the soldier and sympathy for the government are illustrated by an incident which occurred in Albany when he was Governor. The 22d New York Regiment of Volunteers—at least what was left of them—on coming home marched to the Governor's residence, but instead of warm, hearty thanks they received only a few chilling remarks from Seymour. This so cut Col. Phelps that he stepped to the front and addressed him as follows: "Governor, if my men have done their duty I wish you would tell them so, and if not I wish you would tell them so. They left home over 1,000 strong, and returned with about 300 men fit for duty, the rest killed or unfitted by reason of service." With cheers for the Colonel but none for Seymour, the regiment marched off—just what the soldiers will do in the present canvass.

It may have escaped the notice of some that George H. Pendleton wrote a letter a few days prior to the meeting of the Tammany Convention, declaring warmly for Seymour as the man who commanded his entire confidence. Pendleton knew well that Seymour on the greenback question occupied ground diametrically opposed to him, as he (Pendleton) occupied ground diametrically opposed to his present position when the five-twenties were authorized. Gen. Palmer, referring to the inconsistency of these men, exposes the game thus:

"The real fact about it is that both these men know that this talk about the payment of the public debt in coin or in greenbacks, is at this time the most utter nonsense in the world. They know that it will not fall due under ten years or more. They know that we have got neither the greenbacks nor the coin to pay them in. They know that by the act of Congress providing for the issue of these five-twenty bonds, the Government prohibited itself from issuing greenbacks beyond four hundred and fifty millions. They know all this, and they know that without disregarding that law the Government cannot set the machinery in motion to simply make the greenbacks to pay this debt with. They know it is a mere tub-throwing to the whale, and that this question is not pressing us at all, and that it will not be until these debts approach the period of their maturity."

Mr. John Shaffer, one of the oldest citizens of Monongahela City, died on Wednesday last, in the 76th year of his age.

Blair's latest revolutionary letter is passed over in silence by the *World*. The Democrats in general would be glad to ignore it entirely. They wish Blair might fall into the hands of the Indians, if that is the only thing that will stop his letter-writing and speech-making. To say nothing of his revolutionary and agrarian sentiments, Blair's reference to Gen. Grant is disgusting to every decent man in the land. It is only such as a low blackguard would indulge in, and reflects the manner of man the Democratic candidate is. It is the first time that a national candidate has undertaken to blackguard an opponent. That Blair should do so is perfectly natural. Although it has passed into a proverb that Democrats will support the nominees of their party, under all circumstances, we are constrained to believe that hundreds and thousands of them, after this exhibition, will revolt at the Tammany nominations, and from a sense of duty vote against them.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* states that "several young men who were formerly prominent in the Democratic Councils of this city, have been unable to 'go' the nomination of Seymour and Blair, and have expressed their determination to vote against that ticket." To this the editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* adds the following:

"The writer of this article can name over twenty Democrats among his acquaintances who have decided since Thursday, July 9th, to vote for Grant and Colfax. Every Republican has doubtless had a similar experience. Go where you will, one encounters this disappointment and disgust at the Tammany nominations. One Democrat asserts that he cannot stand the repudiation platform. A second does not like Seymour's war record and a third regards the nomination of the revolutionary Blair as an insult to every law-abiding Democrat. Our advices from the East and West all show unmistakably that this defection is not confined to New York, but extends, as stated above, everywhere. Several Democratic journals, and numerous leaders, have came out squarely and repudiated the whole Tammany concern, while the rank and file are abandoning the disloyal, revolutionary standard, and enlisting under the Republican banners, and we have had only a foretaste of what is coming. Instead of Democrats drawing from Republicans, Republicans will draw from Democrats, until the party of disloyalty and revolution will simmer down to ex-rebels, bounty jumpers, deserters, copperheads, repudiationists, and the enemies of law and order and the country generally."

In a speech in Cincinnati Tuesday night last, George H. Pendleton expounded the Democratic doctrine thus:

"Pay the debt and stop the interest altogether. Suppose you reduce the interest to four per cent: suppose your debt amounts to $2,500,000,000, then there will have to be collected by taxation, year by year, from the people, $100,000,000 in gold; and suppose this is continued for forty years; you will have paid $4,000,000,000 in gold, and at the end of that time you will have your $2,500,000,000 in gold yet to pay."

When Mr. Pendleton has got his $2,500,000,000 greenbacks out, whereby to "pay the debt and stop the interest altogether," *will not the greenbacks after all represent a debt of* $2,500,000,000 "*in gold yet to pay?*" It is placing a very small estimate on the sagacity of men to suppose that the weakest minds cannot discover that either the debt will remain to be paid in gold, or will have been practically and effectually repudiated by converting it into a vastly excessive, therefore worthless, issue of paper money. Does Mr. Pendleton think the people of this country are all knaves or fools?

[From the Pittsburgh Post.]

The Commercial wants to know whether the *Post* indorses Frank P. Blair. Of course the *Post* does, particularly the following:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution: and that is *for the President elect to declare the reconstruction acts null and void*, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, DISPERSE THE CARPET BAG STATE GOVERNMENTS, allow the white people to reorganize their own government, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South; and with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to COMPEL THE SENATE TO SUBMIT once more to the obligations of the Constitution. * * We must have a President who will execute the will of the people *by trampling into the dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts.*
FRANK P. BLAIR.

The *Post* should know the temper of the party better than we; but we take the liberty to express the belief that Blair's revolutionary sentiments—now that they have been made the test—will be repudiated by thousands of Democrats, who prefer peace and prosperity to the turmoil and doubt which will certainly result from the success of the Tammany ticket. Let the *Post* stick to the issue it has so distinctly presented above.

We commend the industry of the Commercial in showing that national debt, principal and interest, are payable IN GOLD. Its arguments give the gold side, and the people can decide whether they will insist on paying gold for a debt intended to be paid in paper, and whether they are still as "clamorous to be taxed" as the Radical papers declared they were five years ago.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Our neighbor evidently is not satisfied with the position he has taken, which is that, regardless of the terms of the agreement, the national obligations must be paid in paper money. Our position is, that they must be paid in the uttermost good faith, in the spirit and letter of the law. Even the most obtuse will be able to perceive the difference between us. The *Post* repudiates a part of the bargain in advance,—once on that road, the dishonorable end will be readily reached. Repudiation as a political issue appears to be a necessity to the Tammany ticket.

If any good reason exists why the Republican Platform, which declares in favor of scrupulously maintaining the public faith, and of paying the public debt in the spirit and letter of the contract, is not all that reasonable men should ask, we would like to know wherein it falls short. If in the business relations of life a man should set up any other standard, the public would readily suspect him to be a scoundrel, and be prepared to hear that he had repudiated his obligations. And yet it is precisely in this position that the Democratic party now stands, arguing the negative of the proposition to scrupulously keep faith and pay according to contract.

We have repeatedly desired the Pittsburgh *Post* to inform its readers if with $350,000,000 greenbacks in circulation they are worth a trifle less than fifty-six cents in gold, what will they be worth when the paper mills and printing presses have set afloat $2,000,000,000 whereby to realize the idea of the Tammany Platform? To the common apprehension they would not be worth enough to repudiate. At any rate, having increased the volume of currency to this extent or anything like it, repudiation would necessarily be the next step.

STATE NEWS.

A sad affair occurred at Reed's Mills, near Osceola, Clearfield county, on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Morrison and John Higgins got into an altercation, which ended in Morrison striking Higgins with an axe, cutting a fearful gash in his neck, severing the jugular vein. Morrison was lodged in jail at Clearfield. At last accounts Higgins was still alive, but it was supposed he could not recover. Each of the men has a large family.

On Thursday evening a large rat entered a room in Huntingdon, wherein Mrs. H. G. Fisher's youngest child was sleeping, and commenced an assault upon its person, and bit its hand in several places. The family were absent and knew nothing of it until they returned.

Farmers from different parts of Lancaster county report that the wheat is nearly all harvested; the recently protracted dry weather having greatly facilitated the labor of gathering it into the barn. The crop is stated to be an average one, and in some localities there is reported to be more than an ordinary yield. Considerable anxiety is manifested by some farmers respecting the oat crop. Many think there will not be an average yield of this important grain.

An Opera House is among the talked-of improvements of Scranton.

A man named John Rolison was suddenly killed on Wednesday, 15th inst., at Gilmore's Coal Works, Fayette county. He was engaged in digging a cellar for Mr. Beazell, when the cut he was working at caved in upon him breaking his neck. He leaves a wife and family.

Reducing Expenses.

Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, has announced that the appropriations have all been made, and that there have been great savings. The original estimates of expenses for the fiscal year 1868-9 were, $372,000,000, but the whole amount appropriated has only been $292,000,000. The amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1868-9, exclusive of the appropriations for the public debt, pensions, and bounties is not quite $102,000,000, while the same classes of appropriations for the last fiscal year were $111,882,789. So our economists have not only appropriated much less than they were asked to do, but their appropriations are really almost $10,000,000 less than they were a year ago.

How deeply John Bull went in for aiding the South in the time of the rebellion may be gathered from the fact that three hundred and twenty yachts, ranging from ten to six hundred tons each, are advertised for sale in English journals; nearly all of them the property of private gentlemen, with a few here and there tried, and were built for confederate blockade running.

What is Meant.

Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., July 22, 1868.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

A few days ago as I was coming west on the Pennsylvania Railroad; at one of the principal stations, where we stopped a few moments, I met an old acquaintance—a Democrat. We at once engaged in a political discussion. His concluding remarks, which I believe reflect the opinion and principles of his party, made such an impression upon my mind, that I began to study the consequences of repudiation, which in effect was what he predicted would be done if their party was successful this fall; and not having time to reply, I take this method of doing so now. His views are not new. You hear and read them every day. But I feel the people cannot know too much about the Democratic plan of repudiation, which is my excuse for offering this for publication. He advised me to sell my government bonds, if I had any. I replied I thought they were the best and safest investment a man could make; that I was perfectly satisfied of the Government's ability and intention to pay principal and interest of all its indebtedness, and requested his reason for thinking and advising otherwise. He replied with a knowing air—"You will see," and finally came out, and said, "They will be taxed out of existence." The train started, and I did not have time to reply. After we were on our way I began to review my friend's views and principles during the dark days of our recent struggle for the Government's existence. I found they harmonized and agreed so well with the Copperhead principles, predictions and actions during the war, that I did not think it so strange he would now repudiate the actions of those good, noble and loyal men, under whose administration these bonds and evidences of indebtedness were created. He and the party are acting consistantly with their traitorous views. I remember distinctly hearing him and others of the party say during the war, our Government was a failure; the South was certain to gain their independence; it was no use to try to conquer them; greenbacks are irredeemable trash, bonds worthless, &c., &c. These were the views and predictions of the men who now compose the Copperhead party, and who are now crying out for repudiation. They refused to fight for the Government, and would now withhold paying a debt which was contracted for the payment of those who did fight to preserve the Union.

Not a man or one dollar for the war, was their motto. They denounced the draft as unconstitutional—they would not volunteer, or consent to pay the loyal men who did. If there had not been loyal men to lend money to the government and take the bonds, how would the soldiers have been paid? Without pay how could the government have maintained an army? How exceedingly ungrateful the Copperheads are, who refused to risk their own lives before the rebel foe, now to refuse pay, or honor, to those who did? How can a party with such a record hope to succeed or get even one State this fall? I did think when the war ended and the lie was given to all the predictions of the Copperhead party, who withheld both men and money, that at least for many years to come we would have but one party, and that party the Union party, who saved the Union, and the party safest to preserve and maintain the Union. R.

The Czar Nicholas Receiving the News of the Battle of Alma.

[From "Kinglake on the Crimean War."]

Of the many fine pictures in these volumes, the one which perhaps lays the strongest hold on the imagination of the reader is that of the desolate Czar of all the Russias on receiving the news of his great defeat on the Alma:

"Prince Mentschikoff wrote no dispatch recounting the disaster he had undergone on the Alma, but he sent an aid de camp to St. Petersburg. For several days towards the close of the month of September, the Czar had been growing more and more impatient for tidings. His impatience, it seems, was rather the longing for the good news he expected, than the result of evil foreboding. It is said that he looked upon what he deemed to be the unwarlike rashness of the invasion with a feeling akin to pity; and assuring himself that the Allies would soon be his prisoners, he ordered, they say, that in that event the captive armies of the West, but more especially the English, should be treated with kindness. At length the moment came when it was announced to the Czar that an aid de camp fresh from the Crimea was in the ante-room. He was instantly brought into the Czar's presence. By brief word or eager gesture he was ordered to speak. He spoke—'Sire, your army has covered itself with glory, but'——Then instantly the Czar knew that the tale to be told was one of disaster. With violent imprecations he drove the aid de-camp from his presence. The aid de camp, however, understood that he was liable to be again called in; and after a time—a quarter of an hour I think I have heard—he was once more in the Czar's presence. The Czar was changed in look. He seemed to be more composed than he had been, but was pale. When the aid de camp approached, the Czar thrust forward his hand as though to snatch at something, and imperatively cried, 'The dispatch!' The aid-de-camp answered, 'Sire I bring no dispatch.' 'No dispatch?' the Czar asked, his fury beginning to rekindle as he spoke. 'Sire, Prince Mentschikoff was much hurried, and——' 'Hurried?' interrupted the Czar: 'What! what do you mean? Do you mean to say he was running?' Again his fury became uncontrollable; and it seems that it was some time before he was able to hear the cruel sound of the truth. When at length the Czar came to know what had befallen his army, he gave way to sheer despair; for he deemed Sebastopol lost, and had no longer any belief that the Chersones was still a field on which he might use his energies. I have said that this man, gathering into his own hand all the power, all the will, all the cares of the Empire, was verily and indeed that which he had dared to call himself, when he said that he was 'the State.' I have said, too, that because the religion and the national passions of his obedient millions were his religion and his passions, therefore, in his superb and stately form vast Russia was truly incarnate. But never was this incarnation more manifest than in the time of the nation's trouble. Because disaster had come upon Russia, her Czar was first raging, then prostrate. He obeyed the instinct which brings a man in his grief to sink down and lie parallel with the earth, and to seek to be hidden from all eyes. He took to his bed. Knowing the danger of approaching him, everybody was scared from the door of the chamber. By the side of the low pallet-bed that he lay on there was a pitcher of barley-water, or some such liquid, and of that, it is supposed, from time to time he drank; but, except the nourishment thus obtained, it is believed that for many days he took no food. This period of blank despair was indeed so prolonged that, when other and better things were beginning to come in from the Crimea, the Czar, it is said, still lay in the same condition. People feared to approach him so long as there was nothing to set against the thought of the defeat on the Alma; but when the more hopeful accounts came in, some thought they might approach him once more. Going to his bedside, they told him of these new tidings, and spoke of it as possible, if not even likely, that Sebastopol might still be saved. But the Czar would put no faith now in any words of hope. Nay, he raged, as they say, against those who sought to comfort him, saying: 'You are the men, you are the very men, who brought me to this—who brought me into this war by talking to me of the power of the English "peace party." Yes; you are the men, the very men, who persuaded me that the English would trade and not fight. Leave me! leave me!'"

The New Tax Law.

Whisky, fifty cents a gallon at the distillery, besides which the following special taxes are imposed: Distillers producing one hundred barrels of spirits, of forty proof gallons to the barrel, annually, are to pay $400, and $4 upon every additional barrel. The same tax is levied on all spirits now in bonded warehouses. Rectifiers of two hundred barrels, of forty proof gallons to the barrel, are to pay a special tax of $200, and fifty cents upon every additional barrel. Compounders of liquors pay a special tax of $25; retail dealers, $25; wholesale dealers, whose sales do not exceed $25,000 per annum, $100, and $10 additional for each $5,000 of sales.

On tobacco the taxes are: Upon snuffs, 32 cents per pound; chewing tobacco, 32 cents; smoking tobacco, 16 cents. The following special taxes are imposed: $5 upon retail dealers whose annual sales do not exceed $1,000, and $2 for each additional $1,000; dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed $10,000, to pay a tax of $25, and $2 for each additional $1,000, and manufacturers a tax of $10 each.

English Capital in Colorado Mines.

English capitalists have organized to work mines in Colorado. The company intends to work not only their own ores but also those of other mines in their vicinity. Nor do they propose to stop at that. They believe they can rework at a profit the tailings of the existing mills, immense quantities of which can be procured at very reasonable rates. Colorado will be glad to know that capital is coming again within her borders, even if it does come from London instead of New York. A real, substantial success on the part of this new enterprise, would certainly be a source of great gratification to the citizens of Colorado, nor could it, on the other hand, fail to arouse the attention of our own moneyed men to the fact that the reign of folly and ignorance is at an end; that the day of stamp mills without mines has gone by. With a successful example before them, they might feel inclined again to give a hand in hastening the proper development of those unusually rich deposits of metaliferious ores.

We learn from an English letter that the English iron trade, after a long season of depression, seems to show some improvement. New and more economical processes are discovered, and wages in the iron and coal districts have been gradually reduced until the manufacture once more yields a profit. At the Darlington meeting, a few days ago, some specimens of rails and ship plates were shown, made by a new process—made direct from pig iron without having passed through the process of forge rolling and piling. Six or eight puddled balls are put under a steam hammer. These are made into a bloom, passed for a short time through a heating furnace, and rolled off direct into rail or plate in half an hour after it has left the puddling furnace.

"Lynch Law."

There is something so determined in the character and spirit of the manifesto of the Vigilance Committee that took vengeance on the three thieves that endeavored to rob the Adams Express messenger, in Indiana, that we reproduce it:

"Attention, Thieves!—The attention of all thieves, robbers, assassins and vagrants, together with their aiders, abettors and sympathizers, is called to the doings of the Seymour Vigilance Committee last night. We are determined to follow this up until all of the classes above named, whether imported or to the 'manor born,' are driven forever from our midst. Threats have been made of retaliation in case we should resort to capital punishment. In answer, we say, should one of our Committee be harmed, or a dollar's worth of property of any honest man be destroyed by persons unknown, we will swing by the neck until they be dead every thieving character we can lay our hands on, without inquiring whether we have the persons who committed that particular crime or not. This alludes not only to Seymour, but along the line of the two roads, and wherever our organization exists. Law and order must prevail.'

No reports of how the executions were managed have been published. "What was done by the self-constituted executioners out in the woods, cannot be stated in detail. How the doomed men conducted themselves, what they said and how they pleaded for life as the ropes were being fastened around their necks and thrown over the limbs of one of the strong old forest trees, we cannot say. There were no reporters there to report the triple death—to take down coolly and accurately the last trembling utterances of the dying wretches. The story is known only to those who had a hand in the affair."

The Riches of Georgia.

Governor Bullock, in his inaugural address as Governor of Georgia, thus summed up the advantages of residence in Georgia:

"With a territory of magnificent proportions, unsurpassed in richness of natural resources, we have but to apply ourselves to its development to reap a bounteous reward. By united efforts in the enforcement of civil law, securing to every one the lawful expression of their political opinion and the enjoyment of the results of their labor, we will invite within our borders an increased population to share with us the comforts of our climate, and the wealth of our agricultural and mineral productions."

At Cheyenne, it is reported that the machine shops of the Union Pacific Railway have been begun, and are being pushed on rapidly to completion. These buildings will comprise a round-house three hundred feet in diameter, machine shops, engine and blacksmiths' houses, store rooms, &c., on a scale much larger than was anticipated. All of them will be of solid, massive stone, and recently over a hundred car loads of rock were brought down the track for the contractors.

A letter received by a gentleman of Cairo from Oxford, Mississippi, states that a few days ago Sheriff W. S. McKee, on returning home from an adjoining county, stopped to bathe in the Tallahatchie River. His foot touching something smooth on the bottom several times, curiosity at length led him to examine closely, when he found a small iron chest. Procuring assistance he took it to Oxford, broke it open, and found three thousand dollars in silver, two thousand eight hundred dollars in gold, twelve hundred Mexican dollars, and four thousand dollars in Confederate money. There were no papers in the chest to show its ownership.

Swinging Round the Circle.

There are fifty ways of alleviating the agonies of dyspepsia for the moment; but there is only one way to cure it. After "swinging round the circle" of temporary palliatives the patient finds that the disease, so far from being subdued, has actually gathered strength, while he has been parleying with its symptoms.

The only way to get rid of the demon is to endow the stomach with sufficient strength to *cast it out and keep it out.* Impart permanent energy to the digestive organs with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and the object is accomplished. This powerful vegetable remedy is not a mere stimulant. It does not brace up the gastric machinery for an hour or two, leaving it, when the temporary excitement has passed off, in a worse state than before. Such is the effect of the ordinary alcoholic nostrums. They keep the stomach in a perpetual see-saw between unnatural activity and utter relaxation. Not so the BITTERS. Medicated with the finest tonic, alterative and anti-bilious extracts, they permanently reinforce and continuously regulate the assimilating organs. Such is the experience of tens of thousands. At this debilitating season of the year, when the solvent principle of the gastric juice is weakened by a constant drain of the animal fluids through the pores, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an article of prime necessity for the weak. To neglect the use of a tonic and alterative, so wonderfully efficacious and entirely harmless, is simply to forego the blessings of health and vigor, and voluntarily accept feebleness and discomfort in their stead.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

SLEEPLESS, CRYING, TEETHING CHILDREN.

All know how unpleasant are these accompaniments of babyhood, and most intelligent persons know, also, the sad consequences to health, and often life, from the use of anodynes, cordials and similar baby doses used to quiet them. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC BABY'S PILLS (a pleasant sugar pill), which you may drop into the mouth at any time, give you everything to be desired from medicine. They calm excitement, allay the irritation of teething, relieve colic and bowel complaints, and procure natural and quiet rest, without the disadvantages of cordials or opiates. They have been used for years and *approved by all* who use them or abhor dosing.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions, $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases, with 20 to 28 vials, from - - - - $5 to 8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC Homeopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease. d*

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MATTHEW CAIN, Administrator,
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